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IUC ACADEMY NOTES

Complete Syllabus • Conceptual Flowcharts • Comparative Tables • Solved Practice Questions

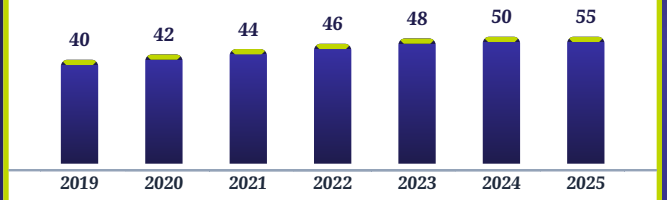
ETHICS (GS-IV), INTERNAL SECURITY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & IR

Ethics & Human Interface, Emotional Intelligence, Western & Indian Moral Thinkers, Public Service Probity & Case Studies, Internal Security (UAPA, PMLA, AFSPA, Border & Cyber Security), Disaster Management (NDMA/Sendai) & India's Foreign Policy

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE Mains (GS-II, GS-III, GS-IV) • UPPSC/BPSC/MPPSC/RAS Mains • CAPF AC • State Civil Services

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Ethics (GS-IV): Values, Attitude, EI, Moral Philosophers & Case Studies (34%)
- Internal Security: LWE, Insurgency, Border Forces, PMLA/UAPA & Cyber (24%)
- Disaster Management: DM Act 2005, NDMA, Sendai Framework & CDRI (18%)
- International Relations: Foreign Policy, Neighbourhood, QUAD, BRICS, G20, UN (24%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

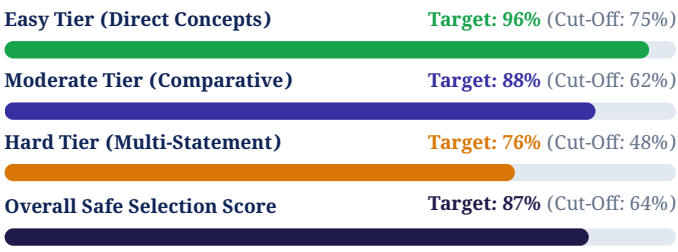
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — ETHICS (GS-IV), INTERNAL SECURITY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & IR

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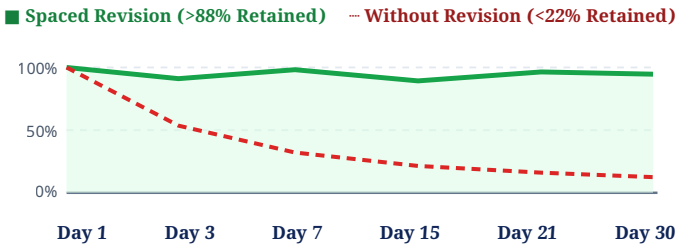
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

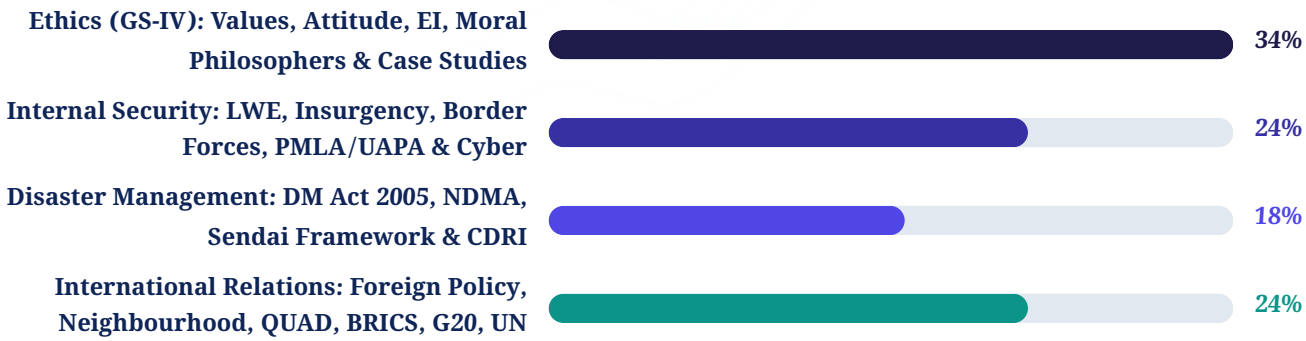
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) (https://ndma.gov.in/)
- Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) (https://www.mea.gov.in/)
- Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) (https://dopt.gov.in/)
- IUC Academy Official Portal (https://www.iucacademy.com)

Detailed Table of Contents & Chapter Architecture

ETHICS (GS-IV), INTERNAL SECURITY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & IR • Complete Chapters, Comparative Matrices, Solved MCQs & Rapid Revision

1. Chapter 1: Ethics, Human Interface, Moral Thinkers & Philosophical Frameworks

- 1.1 Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions
- 1.2 Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks
- 1.3 Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers
- 1.5 Comparative Matrix of Major Ethical Frameworks & Thinkers

2. Chapter 2: Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Public Service Values & Probity in Governance

- 2.1 Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion
- 2.2 Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration
- 2.3 Foundational Public Service Values (Nolan Committee & 2nd ARC Report)
- 2.5 Comparative Matrix: Key Governance & Ethics Concepts (GS-IV)

3. Chapter 3: Internal Security Challenges, Terrorism, LWE, Insurgency & Border Management

- 3.1 Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors
- 3.2 Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy
- 3.3 North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS)
- 3.5 Comparative Matrix: India's International Land Borders & Border Guarding Forces

4. Chapter 4: Statutory Security Legislation — UAPA 1967, PMLA 2002, NIA Act 2008 & AFSPA 1958

- 4.1 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA & 2019 Amendment)
- 4.2 Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate
- 4.3 National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)
- 4.5 Comparative Matrix of Core Statutory Internal Security Laws

5. Chapter 5: Cyber Security, Critical Information Infrastructure, IT Act 2000 & DPDP Act 2023

- 5.1 Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)
- 5.2 Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India (CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C & DCA)
- 5.3 Legal Framework: IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023
- 5.5 Comparative Reference Matrix of India's Cyber Security Agencies & Legal Provisions

6. Chapter 6: Disaster Management Act, 2005, Institutional Framework (NDMA/SDMA/DDMA) & Sendai Framework

- 6.1 Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005
- 6.2 NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)
- 6.3 India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks
- 6.5 Master Matrix: Disaster Authorities, Nodal Ministries & Forecasting Agencies

7. Chapter 7: India's Foreign Policy Evolution, Strategic Autonomy & Bilateral / Neighbourhood Relations

- 7.1 Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy

• 7.2 Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations
• 7.4 Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions

8. Chapter 8: Multilateral Organizations, Regional Groupings (G20, BRICS, SCO, QUAD, BIMSTEC) & Global Governance

• 8.1 United Nations System, UNSC Reform (G4) & Bretton Woods Institutions
• 8.2 Plurilateral & Strategic Groupings: G20 (G21), BRICS+, SCO, QUAD & I2U2
• 8.3 South & Southeast Asian Regional Groupings: BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN & IORA
• 8.5 Master Reference Matrix of Key International Groupings & Headquarters

9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Published by: Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy) | IUC Academy Official Portal

Primary Official References: DoPT Official Portal | NDMA Official Portal | Ministry of External Affairs Portal | NCERT Official Portal

Target Examinations: UPSC Civil Services Examination (GS Paper-II, GS Paper-III & GS Paper-IV Ethics), State Public Service Commissions (UPPSC, BPSC, MPPSC, RAS), CAPF Assistant Commandant, and Central Intelligence / Security Examinations.

Chapter *1:* Ethics, Human Interface, Moral Thinkers & Philosophical Frameworks

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Ethics, Human Interface, Moral Thinkers & Philosophical Frameworks

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions	Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks	Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers	Comparative Matrix of Major Ethical Frameworks & Thinkers

1.1 Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions

• **Conceptual Distinction Between Morality and Ethics:** Morality represents an individual's internal personal compass regarding right and wrong conduct shaped by conscience and upbringing, whereas **Ethics** denotes a systematic, socially codified framework of normative standards guiding human conduct within a community or profession (dopt.gov.in).

• **Core Determinants of Ethical Evaluation:**

• **Nature of the Act (Object):** Whether the intrinsic action itself (such as truth-telling versus falsification of public records) aligns with moral duty.

• **Intention of the Actor (Motive):** Whether the decision-maker acts out of public spirit, malice, or personal gain.

• **Situational Circumstances & Consequences:** How contextual pressures, urgency, and foreseeable outcomes affect the moral weight of an administrative choice (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• **Four Major Branches of Philosophical Ethics:**

1. **Meta-Ethics:** Investigates the origin and logical meaning of ethical terms ("*What is the nature of goodness*?").

2. **Normative Ethics:** Formulates evaluative criteria to judge right action (Deontology, Teleology/ Utilitarianism, and Virtue Ethics).

3. **Descriptive Ethics:** Empirically observes how people behave and what moral beliefs different cultures hold (NCERT Official Portal).

4. **Applied Ethics:** Applies normative principles to real-world policy challenges including **Bioethics, Environmental Ethics, Cyber/AI Ethics, Media Ethics, and Administrative Ethics**.

1.2 Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks

• **Classical Greek Virtue Ethics (Socrates, Plato & Aristotle):**

• **Socrates (470–399 BCE):** Advanced dialectics (the Socratic method of questioning) and held that virtue is anchored in self-knowledge and unexamined living lacks moral direction (NCERT Official Portal).

• **Plato (427–347 BCE):** Identified **Four Cardinal Virtues** required for a harmonious individual and just polity: **Wisdom (Prudence)**, **Courage (Fortitude)**, **Temperance (Self-Control)**, and **Justice**.

• **Aristotle (384–322 BCE):** In *Nicomachean Ethics*, defined virtue as a **character habit** lying at the **Golden Mean** between two extremes of deficiency and excess (for example, courage stands as the balanced mean between cowardice and rashness), aimed at human flourishing (**Eudaimonia**).

• **Deontological Duty Ethics (Immanuel Kant, 1724–1804):**

• Anchored morality in **duty for duty's sake**, independent of consequences, through the **Categorical Imperative**: (1) **Universalizability Principle** (acting only on maxims that can rationally apply as universal rules for everyone) and (2) **Humanity-as-an-End Principle** (treating human beings always as dignified ends in themselves and never merely as instruments) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• **Teleological Utilitarianism & Social Justice (Bentham, Mill & Rawls):**

• **Jeremy Bentham (Quantitative Utilitarianism):** Evaluated actions by their utility in maximizing aggregate pleasure and minimizing pain across the greatest number of people using a hedonic calculus.

• **John Stuart Mill (Qualitative Utilitarianism):** Refined utilitarianism by prioritizing intellectual and moral faculties over purely sensory pleasures and defending civil liberty via the **Harm Principle**.

• **John Rawls (*A Theory of Justice*, 1971):** Proposed designing fair institutions behind a hypothetical **Veil of Ignorance** (where policy designers do not know their own social status, wealth, or abilities), yielding two principles: (1) **Equal Basic Liberties** and (2) the **Difference Principle** (permitting socio-economic inequalities only when they benefit the **least-advantaged members of society** alongside fair equality of opportunity) (NCERT Official Portal).

1.3 Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers

• **Nishkama Karma & Dharma (Bhagavad Gita):** Emphasizes performing one's rightful duty (**Svadharma**) with complete dedication and detachment from personal ego or reward (**Nishkama Karma**), alongside working for collective societal welfare (**Lokasamgraha**) (NCERT Official Portal).

• **Buddhist, Jain & Kautilyan Administrative Ethics:**

• **Buddhism: Ashtangika Marga** (Eightfold Path) and the **Madhyama Pratipada** (Middle Path) rooted in *Karuna* (compassion) and *Prajna* (wisdom).

• **Jainism: Triratna** (Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct), **Pancha Mahavratas** (*Ahimsa*, *Satya*, *Asteya*, *Aparigraha*, *Brahmacharya*), and **Anekantavada / Syadvada** (intellectual pluralism and tolerance of multiple viewpoints).

• **Kautilya's *Arthashastra* (*Rajadharma*):** Equated the ruler's welfare directly with the welfare and happiness of citizens, backed by strict anti-corruption vigilance over treasury officials.

• **Modern Indian Moral Thinkers (Gandhi, Vivekananda, Ambedkar & Tagore):**

• **Mahatma Gandhi:** Advocated the **Continuity of Means and Ends** (impure means cannot produce noble ends), **Sarvodaya** (upliftment of all), **Antyodaya / Gandhian Talisman** (evaluating every policy by whether it

empowers the poorest and most vulnerable citizen), **Trusteeship** (wealth held in trust for society), and the **Seven Social Sins** (NCERT Official Portal).

• **Swami Vivekananda:** Championed **Practical Vedanta** ("*Shiva Jnane Jiva Seva*" — serving humanity as a manifestation of the divine) and character-building education.

• **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** Anchored governance in **Constitutional Morality** (resolving disputes through constitutional channels rather than street coercion) and the social trinity of **Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity**.

1.4 4-Node Ethical Decision-Making Framework Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Identifying the Moral Dilemma, Stakeholders & Constitutional Mandate

STEP 2
Applying Deontological Duty (Nishkama Karma) & Utilitarian Impact Audit

STEP 3
Testing Fairness via Rawlsian Veil of Ignorance & Gandhian Talisman

STEP 4
Executing Transparent, Accountable Action with Public Service Integrity

1.5 Comparative Matrix of Major Ethical Frameworks & Thinkers

Ethical School / Thinker	Core Philosophical Principle	Primary Criterion of Right Action	Administrative Application (dopt.gov.in)
Aristotle (Virtue Ethics)	**Golden Mean** & *Eudaimonia*	Cultivating balanced moral character between deficiency and excess.	Exercising measured administrative firmness without harshness or passivity.
Immanuel Kant (Deontology)	**Categorical Imperative**	Universalizable moral duty; treating citizens as ends, never mere means.	Upholding statutory rule of law and human dignity regardless of expediency.
Bentham & J.S. Mill	**Utilitarianism** (Consequentialism)	Maximizing overall societal welfare and qualitative public good.	Conducting cost-benefit analysis for public infrastructure and health schemes.
John Rawls (Contractarian)	**Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle**	Directing systemic advantages to uplift the most vulnerable groups.	Designing targeted affirmative action, welfare subsidies, and inclusive schools.
Nishkama Karma (Gita)	**Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha**	Performing public duty selflessly without fear or favor.	Remaining impartial during elections, audits, and quasi-judicial hearings.
Mahatma Gandhi	**Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship**	Purity of both means and ends; prioritizing the poorest citizen (*Antyodaya*).	Ensuring last-mile delivery of public distribution and rural welfare programs.

Did You Know?: In **Mahatma Gandhi's Seven Social Sins** (originally published in *Young India* in 1925 and emphasized in NCERT ethics resources on the NCERT Official Portal), the seven pairs are: (1) Politics without Principle, (2) Wealth without Work, (3) Pleasure without Conscience, (4) Knowledge without Character, (5) Commerce without Morality, (6) Science without Humanity, and (7) Worship without Sacrifice.

Exam Trap Alert: In GS-IV Ethics questions, never confuse **Empathy** with **Sympathy** or **Compassion**! **Sympathy** is merely acknowledging or feeling pity for another's distress from the outside; **Empathy** is stepping into another person's shoes to cognitively and emotionally experience their perspective; and **Compassion** is **Empathy** + **Concrete Action** to relieve their suffering (the highest public service virtue).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: For Plato's 4 Cardinal Virtues, memorize "W-C-T-J" (Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, Justice). For the empathy progression, remember "A-S-E-C" (Apathy [Indifference**

STEP 2
Sympathy [Pity**

STEP 3
Empathy [Shared Feeling**

STEP 4
Compassion [Action to Help]).**

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions	**Conceptual Distinction Between Morality and Ethics**	Morality represents an individual's internal personal compass regarding right and wrong conduct shaped by conscience and upbringing, whereas **Ethics** denotes a systematic, socially codified framework of normative standards guiding human conduct within a community or profession (dopt.gov.in).
Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks	**Nature of the Act (Object)**	Whether the intrinsic action itself (such as truth-telling versus falsification of public records) aligns with moral duty.
Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers	**Intention of the Actor (Motive)**	Whether the decision-maker acts out of public spirit, malice, or personal gain.
4-Node Ethical Decision-Making Framework Flowchart	**Situational Circumstances & Consequences**	How contextual pressures, urgency, and foreseeable outcomes affect the moral weight of an administrative choice (IUC Academy Official Portal).
Comparative Matrix of Major Ethical Frameworks & Thinkers	**Meta-Ethics**	Investigates the origin and logical meaning of ethical terms ("*What is the nature of goodness?*").

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions	**Normative Ethics**	Formulates evaluative criteria to judge right action (Deontology, Teleology/ Utilitarianism, and Virtue Ethics).
Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks	**Descriptive Ethics**	Empirically observes how people behave and what moral beliefs different cultures hold (NCERT Official Portal).
Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers	**Applied Ethics**	Applies normative principles to real-world policy challenges including **Bioethics, Environmental Ethics, Cyber/AI Ethics, Media Ethics, and Administrative Ethics**.
4-Node Ethical Decision-Making Framework Flowchart	**Socrates (470–399 BCE)**	Advanced dialectics (the Socratic method of questioning) and held that virtue is anchored in self-knowledge and unexamined living lacks moral direction (NCERT Official Portal).
Comparative Matrix of Major Ethical Frameworks & Thinkers	**Plato (427–347 BCE)**	Identified **Four Cardinal Virtues** required for a harmonious individual and just polity: **Wisdom (Prudence)**, **Courage (Fortitude)**, **Temperance (Self-Control)**, and **Justice**.
Essence, Determinants, and Dimensions of Ethics in Human Actions	**Aristotle (384–322 BCE)**	In *Nicomachean Ethics*, defined virtue as a **character habit** lying at the **Golden Mean** between two extremes of deficiency and excess (for example, courage stands as the balanced mean between cowardice and rashness), aimed at human flourishing (**Eudaimonia**).
Western Moral Thinkers and Normative Frameworks	**Jeremy Bentham (Quantitative Utilitarianism)**	Evaluated actions by their utility in maximizing aggregate pleasure and minimizing pain across the greatest number of people using a hedonic calculus.
Indian Ethical Traditions and Reformist Thinkers	**John Stuart Mill (Qualitative Utilitarianism)**	Refined utilitarianism by prioritizing intellectual and moral faculties over purely sensory pleasures and defending civil liberty via the **Harm Principle**.
4-Node Ethical Decision-Making Framework Flowchart	**John Rawls (*A Theory of Justice*, 1971)**	**Proposed designing fair institutions behind a hypothetical** Veil of Ignorance **(where policy designers do not know their own social status, wealth, or abilities), yielding two principles: (1)** Equal Basic Liberties **and (2) the** Difference Principle **(permitting socio-economic inequalities only when they benefit the** least-advantaged members of society** alongside fair equality of opportunity) (NCERT Official Portal).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Conceptual Distinction Between Morality and Ethics): Morality represents an individual's internal personal compass regarding right and wrong conduct shaped by conscience and upbringing, whereas **Ethics** denotes a systematic, socially codified framework of normative standards guiding human conduct within a community or profession (**dopt.gov.in**).

Statement-II (Nature of the Act (Object)): Whether the intrinsic action itself (such as truth-telling versus falsification of public records) aligns with moral duty.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Intention of the Actor (Motive)): Whether the decision-maker acts out of public spirit, malice, or personal gain.

Statement-II (Situational Circumstances & Consequences): How contextual pressures, urgency, and foreseeable outcomes affect the moral weight of an administrative choice (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Meta-Ethics): Investigates the origin and logical meaning of ethical terms (*"What is the nature of goodness?"*).

Statement-II (Normative Ethics): Formulates evaluative criteria to judge right action (Deontology, Teleology/Utilitarianism, and Virtue Ethics).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Descriptive Ethics): Empirically observes how people behave and what moral beliefs different cultures hold (**NCERT Official Portal**).

Statement-II (Applied Ethics): Applies normative principles to real-world policy challenges including **Bioethics, Environmental Ethics, Cyber/AI Ethics, Media Ethics, and Administrative Ethics**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Socrates (470–399 BCE)): Advanced dialectics (the Socratic method of questioning) and held that virtue is anchored in self-knowledge and unexamined living lacks moral direction (**NCERT Official Portal**).

Statement-II (Plato (427–347 BCE)): Identified **Four Cardinal Virtues** required for a harmonious individual and just polity: **Wisdom (Prudence)**, **Courage (Fortitude)**, **Temperance (Self-Control)**, and **Justice**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Aristotle (384–322 BCE)): In *Nicomachean Ethics*, defined virtue as a **character habit** lying at the **Golden Mean** between two extremes of deficiency and excess (for example, courage stands as the balanced mean between cowardice and rashness), aimed at human flourishing (**Eudaimonia**).

Statement-II (Jeremy Bentham (Quantitative Utilitarianism)): Evaluated actions by their utility in maximizing aggregate pleasure and minimizing pain across the greatest number of people using a hedonic calculus.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Public Service Values & Probity in Governance

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Public Service Values & Probity in Governance

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion	Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration	Foundational Public Service Values (Nolan Committee & 2nd ARC Report)	Comparative Matrix: Key Governance & Ethics Concepts (GS-IV)

2.1 Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion

• **The CAB (or ABC) Structural Model of Attitude:** An attitude is a lasting psychological evaluation of a person, group, policy, or issue, comprising three interlocking components (NCERT Official Portal):

1. **Cognitive Component (C):** The factual beliefs, thoughts, and mental stereotypes held about an attitude object.

2. **Affective Component (A):** The emotional feelings (like, dislike, anger, empathy, pride) evoked by the object.

3. **Behavioral (Conative) Component (B):** The predisposition or tendency to act in a specific way toward the object.

• **Daniel Katz's Four Functional Roles of Attitude:** (1) **Knowledge Function** (organizing complex information into mental shortcuts), (2) **Utilitarian / Instrumental Function** (maximizing social rewards and avoiding disapproval), (3) **Ego-Defensive Function** (protecting self-esteem against internal insecurities), and (4) **Value-Expressive Function** (publicly expressing core personal identity and values).

• **Cognitive Dissonance (Leon Festinger, 1957):** Psychological discomfort experienced when a person holds two contradictory beliefs, or when their behavior conflicts with their stated attitude; resolved by changing the behavior, altering the belief, or adding new justifying cognitions (IUC Academy Official Portal).

2.2 Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration

• **Salovey-Mayer & Daniel Goleman's Five Pillars of Emotional Intelligence:** While **Peter Salovey and John Mayer (1990)** coined the term Emotional Intelligence, **Daniel Goleman (1995)** popularized its **Five Core Competencies** essential for civil servants (dopt.gov.in):

• **Personal Competencies (Self-Management):** (1) **Self-Awareness** (recognizing one's own emotions, triggers, and biases), (2) **Self-Regulation** (managing disruptive impulses and maintaining composure under pressure), and (3) **Internal Motivation** (passion for public service resilience).

• **Social Competencies (Relationship Management):** (4) **Empathy** (sensing citizens' and subordinates' unspoken needs), and (5) **Social Skills** (conflict resolution, persuasion, team leadership, and collaborative crisis management).

2.3 Foundational Public Service Values *(*Nolan Committee & *2*nd ARC Report*)*

• **The Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Committee, UK, 1995):** Adopted globally and highlighted in the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 4th Report — *Ethics in Governance*, chaired by M. Veerappa Moily)** (dopt.gov.in):

1. **Selflessness:** Taking decisions solely in terms of the public interest, never for financial or material gain for oneself, family, or friends.

2. **Integrity:** Avoiding placing oneself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organizations that might seek to influence official duties.

3. **Objectivity:** Making choices on public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits strictly on **merit** and verifiable evidence.

4. **Accountability:** Submitting oneself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to one's office and being answerable for actions and decisions.

5. **Openness (Transparency):** Being as open as possible about all the decisions and actions taken, restricting information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

6. **Honesty:** Declaring any private interests relating to public duties and taking steps to resolve any **conflicts of interest** in a way that protects the public interest.

7. **Leadership:** Promoting and supporting these principles by personal example (dopt.gov.in).

• **Probity in Governance, Citizen's Charters & Social Audit:**

• **Probity:** Goes beyond mere absence of corruption; it denotes positive institutional adherence to procedural uprightness, transparency, and incorruptibility in managing public resources.

• **Citizen's Charter & Sevottam Model:** Originated in the UK (*1991*) and adopted in India in **1997**; reinforced by the **Sevottam Framework** (*Seva + Uttam*, developed by DARPG / dopt.gov.in)
combining three modules: (1) **Citizen's Charter**, (2) **Public Grievance Redress Mechanism (CPGRAMS)**, and (3) **Service Delivery Capability**.

• **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 & Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014:** The **Lokpal** consists of a **Chairperson and up to 8 Members** (50% Judicial Members; at least 50% from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, and Women) appointed for a term of **5 years or up to age 70 years**, with jurisdiction over the Prime Minister (subject to safeguards), Ministers, MPs, and Group A, B, C, and D officials (dopt.gov.in).

2.4 4-Node Sevottam & Public Service Probity Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Publication of Citizen's Charter with Measurable Service Timelines

STEP 2
Transparent Digital Service Delivery & Conflict-of-Interest Disclosure

STEP 3
Time-Bound Grievance Redressal via CPGRAMS & Social Audit Verification

STEP 4
Independent Vigilance Oversight (CVC / Lokpal) & Continuous Reform

2.5 Comparative Matrix: Key Governance & Ethics Concepts (GS-IV)

Governance Concept	Core Operational Definition	Statutory / Institutional Anchor (dopt.gov.in)
Integrity vs. Honesty	**Honesty** is truthfulness in speech; **Integrity** is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.	CCS (Conduct) Rule 3(1)(i) & Nolan Committee Principles.
Impartiality vs. Non-Partisanship	**Impartiality** is fair, bias-free treatment of all citizens; **Non-Partisanship (Political Neutrality)** is remaining detached from any political party ideology.	2nd ARC Report (*Ethics in Governance*) & Conduct Rule 5.
Code of Ethics vs. Code of Conduct	**Code of Ethics:** Broad, aspirational values (e.g., compassion, justice); **Code of Conduct:** Specific, enforceable dos and don'ts (e.g., gift limits).	Draft Public Services Bill, 2007 & CCS Conduct Rules, 1964.
Emotional Intelligence (Goleman)	Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.	Mission Karmayogi (*iGOT Karmayogi* competency framework).
Sevottam Model (DARPG)	3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.	IS 15700:2005 certification standard by Bureau of Indian Standards.
Lokpal Act, 2013	**1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members** (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: **5 yrs or 70 yrs age**.	Limitation period for complaints to Lokpal: **7 Years** from the date of offense.

Did You Know?: Under **Mission Karmayogi** (*National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building — NPCSCB*), documented on the DoPT Official Portal, civil service training has shifted from **"Rule-Based" to "Role-Based"** HR management via the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital platform, evaluating every civil servant across three competency pillars: **Behavioural Competencies, Functional Competencies, and Domain Competencies**.

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Code of Ethics** and **Code of Conduct** in GS-IV or Departmental exams! Currently in India, the **CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964** and **All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968** are legally enforceable **Codes of Conduct** (listing specific prohibited acts), whereas the **2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (4th Report)** recommended enacting a statutory **Code of Ethics** to provide positive aspirational values alongside the Conduct Rules.

★ **Memory Trick:** For the 7 **Nolan Principles of Public Life**, memorize **"S-I-O-A-O-H-L"** (*"Selfless Integrity Opens All Official Honest Leaders"*): **S**elflessness, **I**ntegrity, **O**bjectivity, **A**ccountability, **O**penness, **H**onesty, **L**eadership!

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion	**The CAB (or ABC) Structural Model of Attitude**	An attitude is a lasting psychological evaluation of a person, group, policy, or issue, comprising three interlocking components (NCERT Official Portal):
Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration	**Cognitive Component (C)**	The factual beliefs, thoughts, and mental stereotypes held about an attitude object.
Foundational Public Service Values (Nolan Committee & 2nd ARC Report)	**Affective Component (A)**	The emotional feelings (like, dislike, anger, empathy, pride) evoked by the object.
4-Node Sevottam & Public Service Probity Flowchart	**Behavioral (Conative) Component (B)**	The predisposition or tendency to act in a specific way toward the object.
Comparative Matrix: Key Governance & Ethics Concepts (GS-IV)	**Daniel Katz's Four Functional Roles of Attitude**	(1) **Knowledge Function** (organizing complex information into mental shortcuts), (2) **Utilitarian / Instrumental Function** (maximizing social rewards and avoiding disapproval), (3) **Ego-Defensive Function** (protecting self-esteem against internal insecurities), and (4) **Value-Expressive Function** (publicly expressing core personal identity and values).
Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion	**Cognitive Dissonance (Leon Festinger, 1957)**	Psychological discomfort experienced when a person holds two contradictory beliefs, or when their behavior conflicts with their stated attitude; resolved by changing the behavior, altering the belief, or adding new justifying cognitions (IUC Academy Official Portal).
Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration	**Salovey-Mayer & Daniel Goleman's Five Pillars of Emotional Intelligence**	While **Peter Salovey and John Mayer (1990)** coined the term Emotional Intelligence, **Daniel Goleman (1995)** popularized its **Five Core Competencies** essential for civil servants (dopt.gov.in):
Foundational Public Service Values (Nolan Committee & 2nd ARC Report)	**Personal Competencies (Self-Management)**	(1) **Self-Awareness** (recognizing one's own emotions, triggers, and biases), (2) **Self-Regulation** (managing disruptive impulses and maintaining composure under pressure), and (3) **Internal Motivation** (passion for public service resilience).
4-Node Sevottam & Public Service Probity Flowchart	**Social Competencies (Relationship Management)**	(4) **Empathy** (sensing citizens' and subordinates' unspoken needs), and (5) **Social Skills** (conflict resolution, persuasion, team leadership, and collaborative crisis management).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Comparative Matrix: Key Governance & Ethics Concepts (GS-IV)	**The Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Committee, UK, 1995)**	Adopted globally and highlighted in the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 4th Report — *Ethics in Governance*, chaired by M. Veerappa Moily)** (dopt.gov.in):
Structure and Functions of Attitude (CAB Model) & Persuasion	**Selflessness**	Taking decisions solely in terms of the public interest, never for financial or material gain for oneself, family, or friends.
Emotional Intelligence (EI) in Public Administration	**Integrity**	Avoiding placing oneself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organizations that might seek to influence official duties.
Foundational Public Service Values (Nolan Committee & 2nd ARC Report)	**Objectivity**	Making choices on public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits strictly on **merit** and verifiable evidence.
4-Node Sevottam & Public Service Probity Flowchart	**Accountability**	Submitting oneself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to one's office and being answerable for actions and decisions.

Chapter *2* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The CAB (or ABC) Structural Model of Attitude): An attitude is a lasting psychological evaluation of a person, group, policy, or issue, comprising three interlocking components (NCERT Official Portal):
Statement-II (Cognitive Component (C)): The factual beliefs, thoughts, and mental stereotypes held about an attitude object.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Affective Component (A)): The emotional feelings (like, dislike, anger, empathy, pride) evoked by the object.
Statement-II (Behavioral (Conative) Component (B)): The predisposition or tendency to act in a specific way toward the object.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Daniel Katz's Four Functional Roles of Attitude): (1) **Knowledge Function** (organizing complex information into mental shortcuts), (2) **Utilitarian / Instrumental Function** (maximizing social rewards and avoiding disapproval), (3) **Ego-Defensive Function** (protecting self-esteem against internal insecurities), and (4) **Value-Expressive Function** (publicly expressing core personal identity and values).

Statement-II (Cognitive Dissonance (Leon Festinger, 1957)): Psychological discomfort experienced when a person holds two contradictory beliefs, or when their behavior conflicts with their stated attitude; resolved by changing the behavior, altering the belief, or adding new justifying cognitions (IUC Academy Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Salovey-Mayer & Daniel Goleman's Five Pillars of Emotional Intelligence): While **Peter Salovey and John Mayer (1990)** coined the term Emotional Intelligence, **Daniel Goleman (1995)** popularized its **Five Core Competencies** essential for civil servants (dopt.gov.in):

Statement-II (Personal Competencies (Self-Management)): (1) **Self-Awareness** (recognizing one's own emotions, triggers, and biases), (2) **Self-Regulation** (managing disruptive impulses and maintaining composure under pressure), and (3) **Internal Motivation** (passion for public service resilience).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Social Competencies (Relationship Management)): (4) **Empathy** (sensing citizens' and subordinates' unspoken needs), and (5) **Social Skills** (conflict resolution, persuasion, team leadership, and collaborative crisis management).

Statement-II (The Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Committee, UK, 1995)): Adopted globally and highlighted in the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 4th Report — *Ethics in Governance*, chaired by M. Veerappa Moily)** (dopt.gov.in):

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Selflessness): Taking decisions solely in terms of the public interest, never for financial or material gain for oneself, family, or friends.

Statement-II (Integrity): Avoiding placing oneself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organizations that might seek to influence official duties.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3: Internal Security Challenges, Terrorism, LWE, Insurgency & Border Management

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Internal Security Challenges, Terrorism, LWE, Insurgency & Border Management

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors	Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy	North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS)	Comparative Matrix: India's International Land Borders & Border Guarding Forces

3.1 Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors

• **Four Broad Categories of Internal vs. External Security Threats:** Former National Security Advisor M.K. Narayanan and security doctrine classify national security challenges into a fourfold matrix (**IUC Academy Official Portal**):

1. **Internal Threats Driven by External State/Non-State Actors:** Cross-border state-sponsored terrorism, narco-terrorism (Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle corridors), counterfeit currency smuggling, and radicalization.

2. **Purely Internal Threats with Domestic Roots:** Left-Wing Extremism (LWE / Naxalism), inter-state/communal violence, and socio-economic agrarian distress.

3. **External Threats with Internal Collaborators:** Cyber espionage networks, illicit hawala syndicates, and arms-trafficking cartels operating across porous borders.

4. **Hybrid & Fourth-Generation Warfare (4GW):** Asymmetric conflict blurring the boundary between combatants and civilians through disinformation, psychological warfare, drone-dropped payloads, and critical infrastructure disruption.

3.2 Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy

• **Evolution & Geographic Contraction:** Originating in the 1967 Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal and consolidated in 2004 via the merger of the People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) into the banned CPI (Maoist), Left-Wing Extremism has been substantially curtailed across the Red Corridor through a two-pronged strategy combining **security vacuum elimination** and **accelerated tribal development** (dopt.gov.in).

• **The 'SAMADHAN' Operational Doctrine (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2017):**

• **S — Smart Leadership** (proactive command by SPs/Commandants and District Collectors);

• **A — Aggressive Strategy** (dominating core forest zones via forward operating bases);

• **M — Motivation and Training** (specialized jungle warfare training at CTJW College, Kanker, and CoBRA battalions of CRPF);

• **A — Actionable Intelligence** (human intelligence + UAVs/NTRO technical surveillance);

• **D — Dashboard-Based KPIs** (real-time developmental and security tracking);

• **H — Harnessing Technology** (GPS tracking of explosives, satellite communication, and mine-protected vehicles);

• **A — Action Plan for Each Theatre** (customized state-specific micro-plans);

• **N — No Access to Financing** (choking extortion levies on tendu leaves, mining contractors, and infrastructure projects via PMLA/NIA enforcement) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

3.3 North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management *(CIBMS)*

• **Major Peace Accords Transforming the North-East:** Historic tripartite peace settlements including the **Bodo Peace Accord (2020)**, **Bru-Reang Rehabilitation Agreement (2020)**, **Karbi Anglong Peace Accord (2021)**, **Adivasi Assam Peace Accord (2022)**, **DNLA & ULFA (Pro-Talks) Peace Accords (2023)**, and **NLFT-ATTF Tripura Peace Accord (2024)** have reintegrated thousands of cadres and enabled large-scale withdrawal of Disturbed Area notifications under AFSPA (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **India's Land Borders (~15,106.7 km) & Assigned Border Guarding Forces ("One Border, One Force" Principle Recommended by Kargil Review Committee / GoM):**

• **Bangladesh Border (4,096.7 km — Longest Land Border):** Guarded by **Border Security Force (BSF)**.

• **Pakistan Border (3,323 km):** Guarded by **BSF** (along International Border) and **Indian Army** + **BSF** (along Line of Control).

• **China Border (3,488 km across Western, Middle & Eastern Sectors):** Guarded by **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** alongside the Indian Army; infrastructure bolstered via the **Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)** (ndma.gov.in).

• **Nepal Border (1,751 km — Open Border under 1950 Treaty):** Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.

• **Bhutan Border (699 km — Open Border):** Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.

• **Myanmar Border (1,643 km across Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram):** Guarded by **Assam Rifles** ("*Sentinels of the North-East*", oldest paramilitary force raised as Cachar Levy in **1835**, under administrative control of MHA and operational control of the Indian Army).

• **Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) & Madhukar Gupta Committee (2016):** Deploys smart virtual fences (**BOLD-QIT** on the riverine Bangladesh border) combining thermal imagers, underbasis seismic sensors, laser barriers, radars, and aerostats where physical fencing is topographically unfeasible.

3.4 4-Node Comprehensive Internal Security & Border Architecture Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Multi-Agency Intelligence Fusion (MAC / NATGRID / NIA / NTRO)

STEP 2
Smart Border Sealing via CIBMS (BSF, ITBP, SSB & Assam Rifles)

STEP 3
SAMADHAN Counter-Insurgency & Choking Terror/Extortion Financing

STEP 4
Last-Mile Civic Action, Vibrant Villages & Peace Accord Reintegration

3.5 Comparative Matrix*:* India's International Land Borders & Border Guarding Forces

Neighbouring Country	Border Length (km)	Designated Border Guarding Force	Key Security Challenge & Strategic Initiative (Ministry of External Affairs Portal)
Bangladesh	**4,096.7 km** (Longest)	**Border Security Force (BSF)** (Raised 1 Dec 1965)	Riverine terrain in Sundarbans/Dhubri; **BOLD-QIT** under CIBMS & Land Boundary Agreement (100th Amendment, 2015).
China (LAC)	**3,488 km**	**Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** (Raised 24 Oct 1962)	High-altitude infrastructure parity; **Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)** & BRO all-weather tunnels (Atal, Sela).
Pakistan (IB & LoC)	**3,323 km**	**BSF** (International Border) & **Indian Army** (LoC)	Cross-border infiltration & drone narco-drops; **Madhukar Gupta Committee** smart fencing & anti-drone systems.
Nepal	**1,751 km**	**Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)** (Raised 1963)	Open border management; preventing third-country infiltration, FICN, and human trafficking via ICPs.
Myanmar	**1,643 km**	**Assam Rifles** (Raised 1835; HQ: Shillong)	Proximity to **Golden Triangle** drug routes & insurgent camps; review of 16-km Free Movement Regime (FMR) & border fencing.
Bhutan	**699 km**	**Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**	Peaceful open border; bilateral security cooperation and hydro-economic connectivity.
Afghanistan (Wakhan)	**106 km** (PoK sector)	Indian Security Forces (Strategic monitoring)	Proximity to **Golden Crescent** (*Afghanistan-Pakistan-Iran* opium corridor).

Did You Know?: India's **Coastal Security Architecture** (spanning a **7,516.6 km coastline** across 9 coastal States and 4 Union Territories, completely overhauled after 26/11 Mumbai attacks) operates on a **Three-Tier Security Grid**: **Tier-1** (Territorial Waters up to **12 Nautical Miles**, patrolled by State Marine Police), **Tier-2** (Intermediate Maritime Zone from **12 to 200 Nautical Miles [EEZ]**, patrolled by the **Indian Coast Guard**, which is headed by the Director General Coast Guard as Overall Coordinator of Coastal Security), and **Tier-3** (High Seas beyond **200 Nautical Miles**, secured by the **Indian Navy**), supported by the **Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC)** at Gurugram (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: Candidates often confuse the **Golden Crescent** and the **Golden Triangle** in Internal Security GS-III and CAPF exams! The **Golden Crescent** lies to India's **North-West** (**Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran**), whereas the **Golden Triangle** lies to India's **North-East** (**Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand**, bordering the Mekong-Ruak river confluence). Also remember: **SSB** guards **Nepal and Bhutan**, while **Assam Rifles** guards **Myanmar**!

★ **Memory Trick:** For India's 7 land neighbours in **decreasing order of border length**, memorize **"Ba-Ch-Pa-Ne-My-Bh-Af"** (*"Bachpan Mein MBA"*): **Ba**ngladesh (4,096.7 km) > **Ch**ina (3,488 km) > **Pa**kistan (3,323 km) > **Ne**pal (1,751 km) > **My**anmar (1,643 km) > **Bh**utan (699 km) > **Af**ghanistan (106 km).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors	**Four Broad Categories of Internal vs. External Security Threats**	Former National Security Advisor M.K. Narayanan and security doctrine classify national security challenges into a fourfold matrix (IUC Academy Official Portal):
Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy	**Internal Threats Driven by External State/Non-State Actors**	Cross-border state-sponsored terrorism, narco-terrorism (Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle corridors), counterfeit currency smuggling, and radicalization.
North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS)	**Purely Internal Threats with Domestic Roots**	Left-Wing Extremism (LWE / Naxalism), inter-state/communal violence, and socio-economic agrarian distress.
4-Node Comprehensive Internal Security & Border Architecture Flowchart	**External Threats with Internal Collaborators**	Cyber espionage networks, illicit hawala syndicates, and arms-trafficking cartels operating across porous borders.
Comparative Matrix: India's International Land Borders & Border Guarding Forces	**Hybrid & Fourth-Generation Warfare (4GW)**	Asymmetric conflict blurring the boundary between combatants and civilians through disinformation, psychological warfare, drone-dropped payloads, and critical infrastructure disruption.
Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors	**Evolution & Geographic Contraction**	Originating in the 1967 Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal and consolidated in 2004 via the merger of the People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) into the banned CPI (Maoist), Left-Wing Extremism has been substantially curtailed across the Red Corridor through a two-pronged strategy combining **security vacuum elimination** and **accelerated tribal development** (dopt.gov.in).
Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy	**Major Peace Accords Transforming the North-East**	Historic tripartite peace settlements including the **Bodo Peace Accord (2020)**, **Bru-Reang Rehabilitation Agreement (2020)**, **Karbi Anglong Peace Accord (2021)**, **Adivasi Assam Peace Accord (2022)**, **DNLA & ULFA (Pro-Talks) Peace Accords (2023)**, and **NLFT-ATTF Tripura Peace Accord (2024)** have reintegrated thousands of cadres and enabled large-scale withdrawal of Disturbed Area notifications under AFSPA (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS)	**Bangladesh Border (4,096.7 km — Longest Land Border)**	Guarded by **Border Security Force (BSF)**.
4-Node Comprehensive Internal Security & Border Architecture Flowchart	**Pakistan Border (3,323 km)**	Guarded by **BSF** (along International Border) and **Indian Army** + **BSF** (along Line of Control).
Comparative Matrix: India's International Land Borders & Border Guarding Forces	**China Border (3,488 km across Western, Middle & Eastern Sectors)**	Guarded by **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** alongside the Indian Army; infrastructure bolstered via the **Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)** (ndma.gov.in).
Taxonomy of Internal Security Threats & Non-State Actors	**Nepal Border (1,751 km — Open Border under 1950 Treaty)**	Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.
Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): SAMADHAN Doctrine & Holistic Counter-Strategy	**Bhutan Border (699 km — Open Border)**	Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.
North-East Insurgency Peace Accords & Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS)	**Myanmar Border (1,643 km across Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram)**	Guarded by **Assam Rifles** (*"Sentinels of the North-East"*, oldest paramilitary force raised as Cachar Levy in **1835**, under administrative control of MHA and operational control of the Indian Army).
4-Node Comprehensive Internal Security & Border Architecture Flowchart	**Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) & Madhukar Gupta Committee (2016)**	Deploys smart virtual fences (**BOLD-QIT** on the riverine Bangladesh border) combining thermal imagers, underbasis seismic sensors, laser barriers, radars, and aerostats where physical fencing is topographically unfeasible.

Chapter 3 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Four Broad Categories of Internal vs. External Security Threats): Former National Security Advisor M.K. Narayanan and security doctrine classify national security challenges into a fourfold matrix (IUC Academy Official Portal):

Statement-II (Internal Threats Driven by External State/Non-State Actors): Cross-border state-sponsored terrorism, narco-terrorism (Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle corridors), counterfeit currency smuggling, and radicalization.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Purely Internal Threats with Domestic Roots): Left-Wing Extremism (LWE / Naxalism), inter-state/communal violence, and socio-economic agrarian distress.

Statement-II (External Threats with Internal Collaborators): Cyber espionage networks, illicit hawala syndicates, and arms-trafficking cartels operating across porous borders.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Hybrid & Fourth-Generation Warfare (4GW)): Asymmetric conflict blurring the boundary between combatants and civilians through disinformation, psychological warfare, drone-dropped payloads, and critical infrastructure disruption.

Statement-II (Evolution & Geographic Contraction): Originating in the 1967 Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal and consolidated in 2004 via the merger of the People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) into the banned CPI (Maoist), Left-Wing Extremism has been substantially curtailed across the Red Corridor through a two-pronged strategy combining **security vacuum elimination** and **accelerated tribal development** (dopt.gov.in).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Major Peace Accords Transforming the North-East): Historic tripartite peace settlements including the **Bodo Peace Accord (2020)**, **Bru-Reang Rehabilitation Agreement (2020)**, **Karbi Anglong Peace Accord (2021)**, **Adivasi Assam Peace Accord (2022)**, **DNLA & ULFA (Pro-Talks) Peace Accords (2023)**, and **NLFT-ATTF Tripura Peace Accord (2024)** have reintegrated thousands of cadres and enabled large-scale withdrawal of Disturbed Area notifications under AFSPA (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (Bangladesh Border (4,096.7 km — Longest Land Border)): Guarded by **Border Security Force (BSF)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pakistan Border (3,323 km)): Guarded by **BSF** (along International Border) and **Indian Army** + **BSF** (along Line of Control).

Statement-II (China Border (3,488 km across Western, Middle & Eastern Sectors)): Guarded by **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** alongside the Indian Army; infrastructure bolstered via the **Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)** (ndma.gov.in).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Nepal Border (1,751 km — Open Border under 1950 Treaty)): Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.

Statement-II (Bhutan Border (699 km — Open Border)): Guarded by **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* Statutory Security Legislation — UAPA *1967*, PMLA *2002*, NIA Act *2008* & AFSPA *1958*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Statutory Security Legislation — UAPA 1967, PMLA 2002, NIA Act 2008 & AFSPA 1958

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA & 2019 Amendment)	**Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate**	**National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)**	**Comparative Matrix of Core Statutory Internal Security Laws**

4.1 Unlawful Activities *(*Prevention*)* Act*, 1967 (*UAPA & *2019* Amendment*)*

• **Historical Context & Evolution:** Originally enacted in **1967** (following recommendations of the **Committee on National Integration and Regionalism** chaired by C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar after the 16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963) to curb secessionist associations threatening India's sovereignty and territorial integrity, UAPA was substantially strengthened in **2004, 2008, 2012, and 2019** to serve as India's primary anti-terrorism statute (**dopt.gov.in**).

• **Landmark Provisions of the UAPA (Amendment) Act, 2019:**

• **Designation of Individuals as Terrorists (Fourth Schedule — Section 35):** Prior to 2019, only *organizations* could be notified as terrorist organizations (in the First Schedule). The **2019 Amendment** empowered the Central Government to designate **an individual as a terrorist** in the **Fourth Schedule** if they commit, prepare for, promote, or are otherwise involved in terrorism (aligning Indian law with UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee norms) (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

• **Approval for Seizure of Property by NIA (Section 25):** When an investigation is conducted by an officer of the **National Investigation Agency (NIA)**, prior approval for seizure or attachment of property connected with terrorism can be granted directly by the **Director General of NIA** (previously requiring the State DGP's approval, which caused inter-state delays).

• **Investigation by Inspector-Rank Officers of NIA (Section 43):** Empowered officers of the NIA of the rank of **Inspector and above** to investigate offenses under Chapters IV and VI of UAPA (in addition to DSP/ACP-rank officers in State Police).

• **International Treaties Coverage (Second Schedule):** Expanded the list of international anti-terror conventions in the Second Schedule to include the **International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)** (totaling **9 international conventions**).

4.2 Prevention of Money Laundering Act, *2002* (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate

• **Enactment and Core Objective:** Enacted in **2002** and came into force on **1 July 2005** (fulfilling India's commitment to the UN Political Declaration and **Financial Action Task Force — FATF**, an inter-governmental body established in **1989** by the G7 Summit in Paris, which India joined as a full member in **2010**) (Department of Expenditure Portal).

• **Three Sequential Stages of Money Laundering ("P-L-I"):**

1. **Placement:** Introducing illicitly obtained cash ("proceeds of crime" derived from a **Scheduled Offence / Predicate Offence**) into the formal financial system (e.g., smurfing/structuring small deposits, shell firms, casinos).

2. **Layering:** Executing complex webs of domestic and offshore wire transfers, circular routing, and shell-company transactions to obscure the audit trail and separate the illicit funds from their criminal source.

3. **Integration:** Re-entering the laundered funds into the legitimate economy disguised as clean business revenue, luxury real estate, or foreign direct investment (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• **Statutory Architecture of PMLA, 2002:**

• **Section 3 (Offence of Money Laundering) & 2019 Explanation:** Any person who directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists in any process or activity connected with the **Proceeds of Crime** (concealment, possession, acquisition, use, OR projecting/claiming it as untainted property) commits the offense of money laundering (punishable under **Section 4** with rigorous imprisonment from **3 to 7 years**, extendable up to **10 years** if the scheduled offense falls under the NDPS Act!).

• **Provisional Attachment of Property (Section 5):** The Director or authorized officer (not below Deputy Director) of the **Directorate of Enforcement (ED, under Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance)** may provisionally attach property for a period **not exceeding 180 days**, subject to confirmation by the three-member **Adjudicating Authority** (Department of Expenditure Portal).

• **Twin Bail Conditions (Section 45) & Burden of Proof (Section 24):** Under Section 24, once proceeds of crime are established prima facie, the **burden of proof shifts to the accused** to prove the property is untainted (*upheld by the Supreme Court in Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India, 2022*).

• **Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND):** Established in **November 2004** as an independent central national agency reporting directly to the **Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister**; receives **Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs)** and **Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs)** from banks and reporting entities and shares intelligence with ED, CBI, and CBDT.

4.3 National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, *2008* & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, *1958* (AFSPA)

• **National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & 2019 Amendment:**

• Constituted on **31 December 2008** following the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks as India's federal counter-terrorism agency with **concurrent suomotu jurisdiction** across all States without requiring prior State Government permission to investigate **Scheduled Offences** (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• **NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019:** Empowered NIA to investigate offenses committed **outside India** against Indian citizens or affecting the interest of India, and added **four new categories of Scheduled Offences**: (1)

Human Trafficking (IPC 370/370A / BNS 143/144), (2) **Counterfeit Currency / Bank Notes**, (3) **Manufacture or Sale of Prohibited Arms** under the Arms Act, 1959, and (4) **Cyber-Terrorism** under **Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000**!

• **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA):**

• **Section 3 (Declaration of 'Disturbed Area'):** Empowers the **Governor of the State**, the **Administrator of the Union Territory**, OR the **Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs)** to declare the whole or any part of a State/UT to be a **"Disturbed Area"** by official Gazette notification when the use of armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary.

• **Section 4 & Section 6 (Special Powers & Legal Immunity):** Grants commissioned officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers special powers in a Disturbed Area (firing after due warning against persons acting in contravention of prohibitory orders or carrying arms, destroying fortified arms dumps, and arresting without warrant while **handing over any arrested person to the nearest police station with the least possible delay** under Section 5), and requires **prior sanction of the Central Government** before instituting any prosecution or suit (Section 6) (**dopt.gov.in**).

• **Supreme Court Guidelines (*Naga People's Movement of Human Rights v. Union of India*, 1997 & *EEVFAM*, 2016) & Jeevan Reddy Committee (2004):** Mandated periodic **6-monthly review** of Disturbed Area notifications and strict compliance with the Army Chief's Ten Commandments on human rights.

4.4 4-Node Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorism Enforcement Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Detection of Scheduled Predicate Offence & STR/ CTR Alert by FIU-IND

STEP 2
Concurrent Federal Investigation by NIA (UAPA 1967) & ED (PMLA 2002)

STEP 3
180-Day Provisional Attachment of Proceeds of Crime (Sec 5 PMLA) & DG-NIA Seizure (Sec 25 UAPA)

STEP 4
Adjudicating Authority Confirmation, Special Court Trial & Confiscation to Central Govt

4.5 Comparative Matrix of Core Statutory Internal Security Laws

Statute & Year	Nodal Agency & Ministry	Key Statutory Sections & Powers	2019 / Recent Landmark Amendment (Department of Expenditure Portal)
UAPA, 1967	**Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** & **NIA**	**Sec 15:** Terrorist Act; **Sec 25:** Property seizure; **Sec 35:** 1st Schedule (Organizations) & **4th Schedule (Individuals)**.	**2019 Amendment:** Allowed designating **individuals as terrorists** (4th Schedule); empowered **DG-NIA** to approve property seizure & **NIA Inspectors** to investigate.
PMLA, 2002 (Enforced 1 Jul 2005)	**Directorate of Enforcement (ED)** & **FIU-IND** (Ministry of Finance)	**Sec 3:** Offence (Placement → Layering → Integration); **Sec 4:** 3–7 yrs RI (up to 10 yrs for NDPS); **Sec 5: 180-Day** provisional attachment; **Sec 24:** Reverse burden of proof.	**2019 Explanation:** Clarified that "proceeds of crime" is a continuing offense and involves concealed, possessed, OR projected untainted property.

Statute & Year	Nodal Agency & Ministry	Key Statutory Sections & Powers	2019 / Recent Landmark Amendment (Department of Expenditure Portal)
NIA Act, 2008	**National Investigation Agency (NIA)** (MHA)	Federal agency with **suo-motu concurrent jurisdiction** across States; Special NIA Courts.	**2019 Amendment:** Added **Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction** (outside India) + 4 new crimes (**Human Trafficking, Counterfeit Currency, Prohibited Arms, Cyber-Terrorism Sec 66F**).
AFSPA, 1958	**Ministry of Home Affairs** & Armed Forces	**Sec 3:** Declaration of **Disturbed Area** by **Governor / UT Administrator OR Central Govt**; **Sec 5:** Hand over arrestee to nearest police station immediately; **Sec 6:** Central sanction.	Periodic **6-month review** leads to progressive withdrawal across large parts of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur.

Did You Know?: When India underwent its mutual evaluation by the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** in **2024**, India was placed in the **"Regular Follow-Up" category**—the highest possible compliance rating shared by only four G20 nations—recognizing the effectiveness of India's **JAM Trinity**, digital financial inclusion, **FIU-IND**, and **PMLA/UAPA** enforcement architecture (Department of Expenditure Portal)!

Exam Trap Alert: Watch out for two classic traps in UPSC Prelims/Mains and Departmental Law exams: (1) Under **Section 3 of AFSPA, 1958**, who has the legal power to declare an area as a "Disturbed Area"? **Both the Governor of the State AND the Central Government** (not the Governor alone, which was amended in 1972!). (2) **FIU-IND** is **not** a regulatory or investigating agency that makes arrests—it is an **intelligence collection and analysis agency** reporting to the Economic Intelligence Council (headed by the Finance Minister), while **ED** conducts investigations and attachments under PMLA!

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1

Memory Trick: For the 3 Stages of Money Laundering, memorize "P-L-I" (Placement [Put dirty cash in**

STEP 2

Layering [Hide trail via transfers**

STEP 3

Integration [Bring back as clean assets]). For the 4 new crimes added to the NIA Act in 2019, memorize "H-C-A-C" (Human Trafficking, Counterfeit Notes, Arms [Prohibited], Cyber-Terrorism 66F).**

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA & 2019 Amendment)	**Historical Context & Evolution**	Originally enacted in **1967** (following recommendations of the **Committee on National Integration and Regionalism** chaired by C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar after the 16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963) to curb secessionist associations threatening India's sovereignty and territorial integrity, UAPA was substantially strengthened in **2004, 2008, 2012, and 2019** to serve as India's primary anti-terrorism statute (dopt.gov.in).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate	**Designation of Individuals as Terrorists (Fourth Schedule — Section 35)**	Prior to 2019, only *organizations* could be notified as terrorist organizations (in the First Schedule). The **2019 Amendment** empowered the Central Government to designate **an individual as a terrorist** in the **Fourth Schedule** if they commit, prepare for, promote, or are otherwise involved in terrorism (aligning Indian law with UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee norms) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)	**Approval for Seizure of Property by NIA (Section 25)**	When an investigation is conducted by an officer of the **National Investigation Agency (NIA)**, prior approval for seizure or attachment of property connected with terrorism can be granted directly by the **Director General of NIA** (previously requiring the State DGP's approval, which caused inter-state delays).
4-Node Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorism Enforcement Flowchart	**Investigation by Inspector-Rank Officers of NIA (Section 43)**	Empowered officers of the NIA of the rank of **Inspector and above** to investigate offenses under Chapters IV and VI of UAPA (in addition to DSP/ ACP-rank officers in State Police).
Comparative Matrix of Core Statutory Internal Security Laws	**International Treaties Coverage (Second Schedule)**	Expanded the list of international anti-terror conventions in the Second Schedule to include the **International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)** (totaling **9 international conventions**).
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA & 2019 Amendment)	**Enactment and Core Objective**	Enacted in **2002** and came into force on **1 July 2005** (fulfilling India's commitment to the UN Political Declaration and **Financial Action Task Force — FATF**, an inter-governmental body established in **1989** by the G7 Summit in Paris, which India joined as a full member in **2010**) (Department of Expenditure Portal).
Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate	**Placement**	Introducing illicitly obtained cash ("proceeds of crime" derived from a **Scheduled Offence / Predicate Offence**) into the formal financial system (e.g., smurfing/structuring small deposits, shell firms, casinos).
National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)	**Layering**	Executing complex webs of domestic and offshore wire transfers, circular routing, and shell-company transactions to obscure the audit trail and separate the illicit funds from their criminal source.
4-Node Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorism Enforcement Flowchart	**Integration**	Re-entering the laundered funds into the legitimate economy disguised as clean business revenue, luxury real estate, or foreign direct investment (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Comparative Matrix of Core Statutory Internal Security Laws	**Section 3 (Offence of Money Laundering) & 2019 Explanation**	Any person who directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists in any process or activity connected with the **Proceeds of Crime** (concealment, possession, acquisition, use, OR projecting/claiming it as untainted property) commits the offense of money laundering (punishable under **Section 4** with rigorous imprisonment from **3 to 7 years**, extendable up to **10 years** if the scheduled offense falls under the NDPS Act!).
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA & 2019 Amendment)	**Provisional Attachment of Property (Section 5)**	The Director or authorized officer (not below Deputy Director) of the **Directorate of Enforcement (ED, under Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance)** may provisionally attach property for a period **not exceeding 180 days**, subject to confirmation by the three-member **Adjudicating Authority** (Department of Expenditure Portal).
Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), FATF & Enforcement Directorate	**Twin Bail Conditions (Section 45) & Burden of Proof (Section 24)**	Under Section 24, once proceeds of crime are established prima facie, the **burden of proof shifts to the accused** to prove the property is untainted (*upheld by the Supreme Court in Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India, 2022*).
National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 & Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)	**Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND)**	Established in **November 2004** as an independent central national agency reporting directly to the **Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister**; receives **Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs)** and **Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs)** from banks and reporting entities and shares intelligence with ED, CBI, and CBDT.
4-Node Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorism Enforcement Flowchart	**NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019**	Empowered NIA to investigate offenses committed **outside India** against Indian citizens or affecting the interest of India, and added **four new categories of Scheduled Offences**: (1) **Human Trafficking** (IPC 370/370A / BNS 143/144), (2) **Counterfeit Currency / Bank Notes**, (3) **Manufacture or Sale of Prohibited Arms** under the Arms Act, 1959, and (4) **Cyber-Terrorism** under **Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000**!

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Historical Context & Evolution): Originally enacted in **1967** (following recommendations of the **Committee on National Integration and Regionalism** chaired by C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar after the 16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963) to curb secessionist associations threatening India's sovereignty and territorial integrity, UAPA was substantially strengthened in **2004, 2008, 2012, and 2019** to serve as India's primary anti-terrorism statute (dopt.gov.in).

Statement-II (Designation of Individuals as Terrorists (Fourth Schedule — Section 35)): Prior to 2019, only *organizations* could be notified as terrorist organizations (in the First Schedule). The **2019 Amendment** empowered the Central Government to designate **an individual as a terrorist** in the **Fourth Schedule** if they commit, prepare for, promote, or are otherwise involved in terrorism (aligning Indian law with UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee norms) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Approval for Seizure of Property by NIA (Section 25)): When an investigation is conducted by an officer of the **National Investigation Agency (NIA)**, prior approval for seizure or attachment of property connected with terrorism can be granted directly by the **Director General of NIA** (previously requiring the State DGP's approval, which caused inter-state delays).

Statement-II (Investigation by Inspector-Rank Officers of NIA (Section 43)): Empowered officers of the NIA of the rank of **Inspector and above** to investigate offenses under Chapters IV and VI of UAPA (in addition to DSP/ACP-rank officers in State Police).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (International Treaties Coverage (Second Schedule)): Expanded the list of international anti-terror conventions in the Second Schedule to include the **International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)** (totaling **9 international conventions**).

Statement-II (Enactment and Core Objective): Enacted in **2002** and came into force on **1 July 2005** (fulfilling India's commitment to the UN Political Declaration and **Financial Action Task Force — FATF**, an inter-governmental body established in **1989** by the G7 Summit in Paris, which India joined as a full member in **2010**) (Department of Expenditure Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Placement): Introducing illicitly obtained cash ("proceeds of crime" derived from a **Scheduled Offence / Predicate Offence**) into the formal financial system (e.g., smurfing/structuring small deposits, shell firms, casinos).

Statement-II (Layering): Executing complex webs of domestic and offshore wire transfers, circular routing, and shell-company transactions to obscure the audit trail and separate the illicit funds from their criminal source.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Integration): Re-entering the laundered funds into the legitimate economy disguised as clean business revenue, luxury real estate, or foreign direct investment (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 3 (Offence of Money Laundering) & 2019 Explanation): Any person who directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists in any process or activity connected with the **Proceeds of Crime** (concealment, possession, acquisition, use, OR projecting/claiming it as untainted property) commits the offense of money laundering (punishable under **Section 4** with rigorous imprisonment from **3 to 7 years**, extendable up to **10 years** if the scheduled offense falls under the NDPS Act!).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Provisional Attachment of Property (Section 5)): The Director or authorized officer (not below Deputy Director) of the **Directorate of Enforcement (ED, under Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance)** may provisionally attach property for a period **not exceeding 180 days**, subject to confirmation by the three-member **Adjudicating Authority** (Department of Expenditure Portal).

Statement-II (Twin Bail Conditions (Section 45) & Burden of Proof (Section 24)): Under Section 24, once proceeds of crime are established prima facie, the **burden of proof shifts to the accused** to prove the property is untainted (*upheld by the Supreme Court in Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India, 2022*).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* Cyber Security, Critical Information Infrastructure, IT Act *2000* & DPDP Act *2023*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Cyber Security, Critical Information Infrastructure, IT Act 2000 & DPDP Act 2023

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)	**Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India (CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C & DCA)**	**Legal Framework: IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023**	**Comparative Reference Matrix of India's Cyber Security Agencies & Legal Provisions**

5.1 Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure *(CII)*

• **Spectrum of Modern Cyber Threats:**

• **Malware & Ransomware:** Malicious software including Viruses, Worms (self-replicating across networks without host files), Trojans (disguised as legitimate software), Spyware/Keyloggers, and **Ransomware** (encrypting institutional databases and demanding cryptocurrency extortion) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• **Zero-Day Exploits & Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs): Zero-Day** vulnerabilities are undisclosed software flaws exploited by attackers before the vendor issues a security patch; **APTs** are stealthy, state-sponsored or organized cyber espionage campaigns maintaining prolonged unauthorized access inside defence, space, or power-grid networks.

• **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Phishing & Man-in-the-Middle (MitM): DDoS** floods target servers with botnet traffic to exhaust bandwidth; **Phishing / Spear-Phishing / Vishing / Smishing** uses social engineering to harvest credentials; **SQL Injection** and **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)** exploit web application input vulnerabilities.

• **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII — Section 70 of IT Act, 2000):**

• **Statutory Definition:** Section 70(1) of the **Information Technology Act, 2000** defines **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)** as those computer resources, the **incapacitation or destruction of which shall have a debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health, or safety** (dopt.gov.in).

• **Six Core CII Sectors:** (1) **Power and Energy**, (2) **Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI)**, (3) **Telecommunications**, (4) **Transport (including Indian Railways signalling/CRIS & Aviation)**, (5) **Government / e-Governance**, and (6) **Strategic and Public Undertakings (Defence, Space, Atomic Energy)**.

5.2 Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India *(*CERT-In, NCIIPC, I*4*C & DCA*)*

• **CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team — Section 70B of IT Act, *2000*):**

• Operational since **January *2004*** under the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** and designated under **Section 70B** (via the *2008* IT Amendment) as the **national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents** as and when they occur (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

• **Mandatory 6-Hour Reporting Rule (*2022* CERT-In Directions):** All service providers, intermediaries, data centers, body corporates, and Government organizations must mandatorily report specified cyber security incidents to **CERT-In within 6 hours** of noticing such incidents, maintain synchronized NTP system clocks, and retain system logs within India for a rolling period of **180 days**!

• **NCIIPC (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre — Section 70A):**

• Designated on **16 January *2014*** under **Section 70A of the IT Act, *2000*** as the national nodal agency for protecting **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)**, operating as a unit of the **National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)** (Headquarters: New Delhi) (**ndma.gov.in**).

• **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) & National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC):**

• **I4C (Ministry of Home Affairs):** Established to provide a coordinated framework for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to combat cybercrime, operating the **National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (`cybercrime.gov.in`)** and the **1930 Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting Helpline**.

• **Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre):** Operated by CERT-In under MeitY to detect botnet infections in India and provide free cleaning tools (*M-Kavach*, *USB Pratirodh*).

• **Defence Cyber Agency (DCA):** Tri-service command of the Indian Armed Forces handling military cyber warfare and network defense.

5.3 Legal Framework*:* IT Act*, 2000 (*Amended *2008)* & Digital Personal Data Protection *(*DPDP*)* Act*, 2023*

• **Landmark Sections of the Information Technology Act, *2000* (Enforced 17 October *2000*):**

• **Section 43 & 66:** Computer-related offenses (unauthorized access, data theft, virus introduction) punishable up to 3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine.

• **Section 66A (Struck Down):** Struck down in its entirety by the Supreme Court in ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)** as an unconstitutional restriction on freedom of speech and expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

• **Section 66C & 66D:** Identity theft (66C) and cheating by personation using computer resource (66D).

• **Section 66E, 67, 67A & 67B:** Violation of privacy (66E), publishing obscene material (67), sexually explicit material (67A), and child sexual abuse material / CSAM (67B).

• **Section 66F (Cyber-Terrorism):** Acts committed with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India or strike terror in the people by denying access to authorized personnel, penetrating

restricted computer resources, or contaminating Critical Information Infrastructure; punishable with **Imprisonment for Life** (dopt.gov.in).

• **Section 69 & Section 69A:** Power to issue directions for interception/monitoring/decryption of information (Sec 69) and **power to block public access to any information** through any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty, defense, security of the State, or public order (Sec 69A — upheld in *Shreya Singhal*, 2015).

• **Section 79 (Safe Harbour Protection for Intermediaries):** Exempts social media/digital intermediaries from liability for third-party content provided they observe due diligence under the **IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021** (appointing a Resident Grievance Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, and Nodal Contact Person in India).

• **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 (Anchored in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, 2017 — Right to Privacy under Article 21 & Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee):**

• Establishes the rights and duties of the **Data Principal** (the individual to whom the personal data relates; includes parents/guardians for children below 18 years and persons with disabilities) and obligations of the **Data Fiduciary** (the entity determining the purpose and means of processing personal data, including **Significant Data Fiduciaries — SDFs**) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

• Constitutes the **Data Protection Board of India (DPBI)** as an adjudicatory body empowered to impose financial penalties up to **₹250 Crore** for failure to maintain reasonable security safeguards to prevent personal data breaches (appeals from DPBI lie to **TDSAT** within 60 days).

5.4 4-Node National Cyber Incident Response & CII Protection Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Real-Time Threat Detection on Critical Infrastructure (NCIIPC Sec 70A) & Botnet Scan

STEP 2
Mandatory Reporting to CERT-In Within 6 Hours (Sec 70B) & 1930 Citizen Fraud Freeze

STEP 3
Forensic Log Analysis (180-Day Log Retention), Takedown under Sec 69A & LEA Investigation (I4C/NIA Sec 66F)

STEP 4
Data Breach Audit by Data Protection Board (DPDP Act 2023; Penalty up to ₹250 Cr) & System Hardening

5.5 Comparative Reference Matrix of India's Cyber Security Agencies & Legal Provisions

Agency / Legal Provision	Statutory Section / Parent Ministry	Core Mandate & Operational Role	Key Exam Fact (dopt.gov.in)
CERT-In (Est. 2004)	**Section 70B** of IT Act, 2000 (**MeitY**)	National nodal agency for **Cyber Incident Response**, advisories, and **Cyber Swachhta Kendra**.	**2022 Directions:** Mandatory reporting of cyber incidents within **6 Hours** & **180-day** log retention.
NCIIPC (Est. Jan 2014)	**Section 70A** of IT Act, 2000 (**NTRO**)	National nodal agency for **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)** protection across 6 vital sectors.	Protects Power, BFSI, Telecom, Transport, Govt, and Strategic Undertakings.

Agency / Legal Provision	Statutory Section / Parent Ministry	Core Mandate & Operational Role	Key Exam Fact (dopt.gov.in)
I4C (*Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre*)	**Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**	Coordinates law enforcement against cybercrime; runs **cybercrime.gov.in** and Helpline **1930**.	Integrates banks, wallets, and State Police to freeze fraudulent financial transfers in real time.
Section 66F vs. Section 66A (IT Act)	**IT (Amendment) Act, 2008**	**Sec 66F: Cyber-Terrorism** (Punishable with **Life Imprisonment**); **Sec 69A:** Website/ App blocking.	**Sec 66A** was struck down as unconstitutional in ***Shreya Singhal v. UoI* (2015)**.
DPDP Act, 2023	**MeitY** (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)	Regulates processing of digital personal data; sets up **Data Protection Board of India (DPBI)**.	**Data Principal** = Citizen; **Data Fiduciary** = Entity; Max penalty for data breach = **₹250 Crore**.
Budapest Convention (2001)	Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime	First international treaty on crimes via the Internet.	**India is NOT a signatory** to the Budapest Convention (due to data sovereignty concerns), though India actively participates in the **UN Cybercrime Convention**.

Did You Know?: Under the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023**, India opted for a **"Negative List" (Blacklisting) approach to Cross-Border Data Transfer** (Section 16): a Data Fiduciary may transfer personal data for processing to any country or territory outside India *except* those specific countries restricted by the Central Government through official notification (IUC Academy Official Portal)!

Exam Trap Alert: Examiners frequently test the difference between **Section 70A (NCIIPC)** and **Section 70B (CERT-In)** of the IT Act, 2000, as well as their parent bodies: **CERT-In (Section 70B)** is under **MeitY (Ministry of Electronics & IT)**, whereas **NCIIPC (Section 70A)** is a unit of **NTRO (National Technical Research Organisation)**, and **I4C** is under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize **"70-CII, 70A-NCIIPC (NTRO), 70B-CERT-In (MeitY, 6-Hour Report)"** and **"66A = Abolished (Shreya Singhal) | 66F = Federal Cyber-Terrorism (Life Term) | 69A = Access Blocking"**.

Chapter *5* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)	**Malware & Ransomware**	Malicious software including Viruses, Worms (self-replicating across networks without host files), Trojans (disguised as legitimate software), Spyware/Keyloggers, and **Ransomware** (encrypting institutional databases and demanding cryptocurrency extortion) (IUC Academy Official Portal).
Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India (CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C & DCA)	**Zero-Day Exploits & Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)**	**Zero-Day** vulnerabilities are undisclosed software flaws exploited by attackers before the vendor issues a security patch; **APTs** are stealthy, state-sponsored or organized cyber espionage campaigns maintaining prolonged unauthorized access inside defence, space, or power-grid networks.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Legal Framework: IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023	**Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Phishing & Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)**	**DDoS** floods target servers with botnet traffic to exhaust bandwidth; **Phishing / Spear-Phishing / Vishing / Smishing** uses social engineering to harvest credentials; **SQL Injection** and **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)** exploit web application input vulnerabilities.
4-Node National Cyber Incident Response & CII Protection Flowchart	**Statutory Definition**	Section 70(1) of the **Information Technology Act, 2000** defines **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)** as those computer resources, the **incapacitation or destruction of which shall have a debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health, or safety** (dopt.gov.in).
Comparative Reference Matrix of India's Cyber Security Agencies & Legal Provisions	**Six Core CII Sectors**	(1) **Power and Energy**, (2) **Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI)**, (3) **Telecommunications**, (4) **Transport (including Indian Railways signalling/CRIS & Aviation)**, (5) **Government / e-Governance**, and (6) **Strategic and Public Undertakings (Defence, Space, Atomic Energy)**.
Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)	**Mandatory 6-Hour Reporting Rule (2022 CERT-In Directions)**	All service providers, intermediaries, data centers, body corporates, and Government organizations must mandatorily report specified cyber security incidents to **CERT-In within 6 hours** of noticing such incidents, maintain synchronized NTP system clocks, and retain system logs within India for a rolling period of **180 days**!
Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India (CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C & DCA)	**I4C (Ministry of Home Affairs)**	Established to provide a coordinated framework for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to combat cybercrime, operating the **National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (`cybercrime.gov.in`)** and the **1930 Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting Helpline**.
Legal Framework: IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023	**Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre)**	Operated by CERT-In under MeitY to detect botnet infections in India and provide free cleaning tools (*M-Kavach*, *USB Pratirodh*).
4-Node National Cyber Incident Response & CII Protection Flowchart	**Defence Cyber Agency (DCA)**	Tri-service command of the Indian Armed Forces handling military cyber warfare and network defense.
Comparative Reference Matrix of India's Cyber Security Agencies & Legal Provisions	**Section 43 & 66**	Computer-related offenses (unauthorized access, data theft, virus introduction) punishable up to 3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Taxonomy of Cyber Threats & Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)	**Section 66A (Struck Down)**	Struck down in its entirety by the Supreme Court in ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)** as an unconstitutional restriction on freedom of speech and expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.
Institutional Cyber Security Architecture of India (CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C & DCA)	**Section 66C & 66D**	Identity theft (66C) and cheating by personation using computer resource (66D).
Legal Framework: IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023	**Section 66E, 67, 67A & 67B**	Violation of privacy (66E), publishing obscene material (67), sexually explicit material (67A), and child sexual abuse material / CSAM (67B).
4-Node National Cyber Incident Response & CII Protection Flowchart	**Section 66F (Cyber-Terrorism)**	Acts committed with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India or strike terror in the people by denying access to authorized personnel, penetrating restricted computer resources, or contaminating Critical Information Infrastructure; punishable with **Imprisonment for Life** (dopt.gov.in).

Chapter *5* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Malware & Ransomware): Malicious software including Viruses, Worms (self-replicating across networks without host files), Trojans (disguised as legitimate software), Spyware/Keyloggers, and **Ransomware** (encrypting institutional databases and demanding cryptocurrency extortion) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Statement-II (Zero-Day Exploits & Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)): Zero-Day vulnerabilities are undisclosed software flaws exploited by attackers before the vendor issues a security patch; **APTs** are stealthy, state-sponsored or organized cyber espionage campaigns maintaining prolonged unauthorized access inside defence, space, or power-grid networks.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Phishing & Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)): DDoS floods target servers with botnet traffic to exhaust bandwidth; **Phishing / Spear-Phishing / Vishing / Smishing** uses social engineering to harvest credentials; **SQL Injection** and **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)** exploit web application input vulnerabilities.

Statement-II (Statutory Definition): Section 70(1) of the **Information Technology Act, *2000*** defines **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)** as those computer resources, the **incapacitation or destruction of which shall have a debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health, or safety** (dopt.gov.in).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Six Core CII Sectors): (1) **Power and Energy**, (2) **Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI)**, (3) **Telecommunications**, (4) **Transport (including Indian Railways signalling/CRIS & Aviation)**, (5) **Government / e-Governance**, and (6) **Strategic and Public Undertakings (Defence, Space, Atomic Energy)**.

Statement-II (Mandatory 6-Hour Reporting Rule (2022 CERT-In Directions)): All service providers, intermediaries, data centers, body corporates, and Government organizations must mandatorily report specified cyber security incidents to **CERT-In within 6 hours** of noticing such incidents, maintain synchronized NTP system clocks, and retain system logs within India for a rolling period of **180 days**!

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (I4C (Ministry of Home Affairs)): Established to provide a coordinated framework for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to combat cybercrime, operating the **National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (`cybercrime.gov.in`)** and the **1930 Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting Helpline**.

Statement-II (Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre)): Operated by CERT-In under MeitY to detect botnet infections in India and provide free cleaning tools (*M-Kavach*, *USB Pratirodh*).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Defence Cyber Agency (DCA)): Tri-service command of the Indian Armed Forces handling military cyber warfare and network defense.

Statement-II (Section 43 & 66): Computer-related offenses (unauthorized access, data theft, virus introduction) punishable up to 3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 66A (Struck Down)): Struck down in its entirety by the Supreme Court in ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)** as an unconstitutional restriction on freedom of speech and expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

Statement-II (Section 66C & 66D): Identity theft (66C) and cheating by personation using computer resource (66D).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6: Disaster Management Act, 2005, Institutional Framework (NDMA/SDMA/DDMA) & Sendai Framework

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Disaster Management Act, 2005, Institutional Framework (NDMA/SDMA/DDMA) & Sendai Framework

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005	NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)	India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks	Master Matrix: Disaster Authorities, Nodal Ministries & Forecasting Agencies

6.1 Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005

• **Enactment and Paradigm Shift:** Enacted on **23 December 2005** in the aftermath of the 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone, 2001 Bhuj Earthquake, and 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the **Disaster Management Act, 2005** (11 Chapters, 79 Sections) shifted India's governance doctrine from a **reactive, post-disaster relief-and-compensation approach** to a **proactive, holistic cycle of Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction ("Build Back Better")** (NDMA Official Portal).

• **Three-Tier Institutional Machinery under the DM Act, 2005:**

1. **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA — Section 3):**

• **Chairperson: Prime Minister of India** (*ex-officio*) + up to **9 Members** nominated by the Prime Minister (one of whom may be designated Vice-Chairperson with Cabinet Minister status; Members hold Minister of State rank) (NDMA Official Portal).

• **National Executive Committee (NEC — Section 8):** Chaired *ex-officio* by the **Union Home Secretary** to assist NDMA in implementing national plans and coordinating ministries.

2. **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA — Section 14):**

• **Chairperson: Chief Minister of the State** (*ex-officio*, or Lieutenant Governor/Administrator in UTs) + up to **8 Members** nominated by the Chief Minister (the Chairperson of the **State Executive Committee [SEC]**, who is the **Chief Secretary of the State**, serves as *ex-officio* Member and Chief Executive Officer of SDMA).

3. **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA — Section 25):**

• **Chairperson: District Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner** (*ex-officio*) + up to 7 **Total Members**.

• **Co-Chairperson:** The **Elected Representative of the Local Authority** (Chairperson of the Zila Parishad; in Sixth Schedule Tribal Areas, the Chief Executive Member of the Autonomous District Council) (NDMA Official Portal).

6.2 NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)

• **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF — Sections 44 & 45):**

• Constituted in **2006** under **Section 44 of the DM Act, 2005** for the purpose of **specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster** (including **CBRN — Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear** emergencies), headed by a **Director General (DG-NDRF)** under the Ministry of Home Affairs, with **16 Battalions** drawn from Central Armed Police Forces (BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP, SSB, and Assam Rifles) (NDMA Official Portal).

• **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM — Sections 42 & 43):** Statutory body under the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for training, research, documentation, and capacity building in disaster management.

• **Statutory Disaster Financing Architecture (Sections 46 to 49):**

• **National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF — Section 46) & State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF — Section 48):** Dedicated exclusively to meeting expenses for **emergency response, relief, and immediate rehabilitation**. Central-to-State funding ratio in **SDRF** is **75 : 25** for General Category States and **90 : 10** for North-Eastern and Himalayan States (**Department of Expenditure Portal**).

• **National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF — Section 47) & State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF — Section 48):** Operationalized on the recommendations of the **15th Finance Commission (2021–26)** specifically for **pre-disaster mitigation and resilience projects**!

• **SACHET Portal (Common Alerting Protocol — CAP), Aapda Mitra & PM's 10-Point Agenda:**

• **SACHET (sachet.ndma.gov.in):** NDMA's pan-India **Integrated Alert System** based on the ITU **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)**, disseminating geo-targeted early warnings in regional languages via Cell Broadcast, SMS, TV, Radio, Coastal Sirens, and Railway Display Boards (NDMA Official Portal).

• **Aapda Mitra & Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme:** Trains community volunteers at the district/block level as immediate local first responders in flood- and disaster-prone districts.

6.3 India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks

• **Vulnerability Profile of India (NDMA Data):**

• Approximately **58.6% of India's landmass** is prone to moderate-to-very-high **Earthquakes** (classified into **Four Seismic Zones: Zone II, Zone III, Zone IV, and Zone V**, after old Zone I was merged into Zone II by BIS IS 1893:2002) (NDMA Official Portal).

• Over **40 million hectares (12% of land)** is prone to **Floods and River Erosion**; **5,700 km of the 7,516 km coastline** is prone to **Cyclones and Tsunamis**; **68% of cultivable area** is vulnerable to **Drought**; and **15% of landmass** is prone to **Landslides**.

• **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) & Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI):**

• **Evolution of UN Disaster Frameworks (All in Japan): Yokohama Strategy (1994) → Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) → Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).**

• **Sendai Framework's 4 Priorities for Action & 7 Global Targets:**

• **4 Priorities:** (1) Understanding disaster risk, (2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, (3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and (4) Enhancing disaster preparedness for

effective response and to **"Build Back Better"** in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction (NDMA Official Portal).

• **7 Global Targets ("A to G"):** Reduce (A) global disaster mortality, (B) number of affected people, (C) direct economic loss in relation to GDP, and (D) damage to critical infrastructure by 2030; and substantially increase (E) countries with national/local DRR strategies, (F) international cooperation to developing countries, and (G) availability of multi-hazard early warning systems.

• **CDRI (*Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure*):** Launched by the Prime Minister of India at the **UN Climate Action Summit in New York on 23 September 2019** (Secretariat in **New Delhi**), serving as a global partnership of national governments, UN agencies, and multilateral banks (alongside its **IRIS — *Infrastructure for Resilient Island States*** initiative launched at COP26) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

6.4 4-Node Disaster Management Cycle & Institutional Response Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Pre-Disaster Risk Mapping, Seismic Zoning (II-V) & Mitigation via NDMF/SDMF

STEP 2
Geo-Targeted Early Warning via SACHET (CAP) & IMD/INCOIS Forecasting

STEP 3
Golden-Hour Incident Response System (IRS) by DDMA, Aapda Mitra & NDRF (Sec 44)

STEP 4
Post-Disaster Relief via SDRF/NDRF (75:25 / 90:10) & 'Build Back Better' Reconstruction

6.5 Master Matrix: Disaster Authorities, Nodal Ministries & Forecasting Agencies

Disaster Authority / Hazard Type	Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India	Technical Forecasting Agency	Statutory Section / Key Exam Detail (NDMA Official Portal)
NDMA & NEC	**NDMA Chair: Prime Minister** (Sec 3); **NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary** (Sec 8).	**MHA** is the overall nodal ministry for natural/man-made disasters (except Drought, Epidemics, etc.).	NDMA has **Chair + max 9 Members**; National Plan (NDMP 2016/2019) approved by NDMA under Sec 11.
SDMA & DDMA	**SDMA Chair: Chief Minister** (Sec 14); **DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM** (Sec 25).	**SEC Chair: Chief Secretary**; **DDMA Co-Chair: Zila Parishad Chairperson**.	DDMA has **max 7 members** and acts as the district planning, coordinating, and implementing body.
Drought, Hailstorm, Pest Attack & Cold Wave	**Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**	**IMD** (*India Meteorological Department*) & **MNCFC**.	**Drought is NOT under MHA**! Its nodal ministry is **Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**.
Floods, Cyclones, Earthquakes & Tsunamis	**Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).	**Floods: CWC** (*Central Water Commission*); **Cyclones/Quakes: IMD/NCS**; **Tsunami: INCOIS (Hyderabad)**.	India has **4 Seismic Zones (II, III, IV, V)**; Zone I was merged into Zone II.
Landslides & Avalanches	**Landslides: Ministry of Mines**; **Avalanches: Ministry of Defence**.	**Landslides: GSI** (*Geological Survey of India*); **Avalanches: DGRE (DRDO)**.	National Landslide Forecasting Centre inaugurated by GSI at **Kolkata** in 2024.

Disaster Authority / Hazard Type	Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India	Technical Forecasting Agency	Statutory Section / Key Exam Detail (NDMA Official Portal)
Biological/Epidemics, Chemical/Industrial & Forest Fires	**Biological: MoHFW** (Health); **Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE**; **Forest Fires: MoEFCC**.	**NCDC**, **FSI** (*Forest Survey of India*), and **AERB**.	**NDRF (Sec 44)** has specialized **CBRN** (*Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear*) response teams.

Did You Know?: The **Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024** introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs strengthens the DM Act, 2005 by granting **statutory status to the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC — chaired by the Cabinet Secretary)** and the **High Level Committee (HLC)**, empowering NDMA and SDMAs to prepare disaster plans directly (previously prepared by NEC/SEC), and mandating the creation of an **Urban Disaster Management Authority (UDMA) headed by the Municipal Commissioner** in state capitals and cities with a Municipal Corporation (NDMA Official Portal)!

Exam Trap Alert: Two classic UPSC/PCS traps on Disaster Management: (1) Which Ministry is the nodal ministry for **Drought** in India? It is the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** (NOT Ministry of Home Affairs or Jal Shakti!), and the nodal technical agency for **Landslides** is the **Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines**! (2) How many Seismic Zones currently exist in India? **4 Zones (Zones II, III, IV, and V)**—never answer 5, because Seismic Zone I was officially abolished and merged into Zone II!

★ **Memory Trick:** For the 3 UN Disaster Conferences in chronological order, memorize **"Y-H-S"** (**Y**okohama 1994 → **H**yogo 2005–15 → **S**endai 2015–30). For DM Act 2005 Chairpersons, remember **"PM (NDMA Sec 3) → Home Secy (NEC Sec 8) → CM (SDMA Sec 14) → Chief Secy (SEC) → DM + Zila Parishad Co-Chair (DDMA Sec 25)"**.

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005	**Enactment and Paradigm Shift**	Enacted on **23 December 2005** in the aftermath of the 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone, 2001 Bhuj Earthquake, and 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the **Disaster Management Act, 2005** (11 Chapters, 79 Sections) shifted India's governance doctrine from a **reactive, post-disaster relief-and-compensation approach** to a **proactive, holistic cycle of Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction ("Build Back Better")** (NDMA Official Portal).
NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)	**Chairperson**	**Prime Minister of India** (*ex-officio*) + up to **9 Members** nominated by the Prime Minister (one of whom may be designated Vice-Chairperson with Cabinet Minister status; Members hold Minister of State rank) (NDMA Official Portal).
India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks	**National Executive Committee (NEC — Section 8)**	Chaired *ex-officio* by the **Union Home Secretary** to assist NDMA in implementing national plans and coordinating ministries.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
4-Node Disaster Management Cycle & Institutional Response Flowchart	**Chairperson**	**Chief Minister of the State** (*ex-officio*, or Lieutenant Governor/ Administrator in UTs) + up to **8 Members** nominated by the Chief Minister (the Chairperson of the **State Executive Committee [SEC]**, who is the **Chief Secretary of the State**, serves as *ex-officio* Member and Chief Executive Officer of SDMA).
Master Matrix: Disaster Authorities, Nodal Ministries & Forecasting Agencies	**Chairperson**	**District Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner** (*ex-officio*) + up to 7 **Total Members**.
Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005	**Co-Chairperson**	The **Elected Representative of the Local Authority** (Chairperson of the Zila Parishad; in Sixth Schedule Tribal Areas, the Chief Executive Member of the Autonomous District Council) (NDMA Official Portal).
NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)	**National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM — Sections 42 & 43)**	Statutory body under the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for training, research, documentation, and capacity building in disaster management.
India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks	**National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF — Section 46) & State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF — Section 48)**	Dedicated exclusively to meeting expenses for **emergency response, relief, and immediate rehabilitation**. Central-to-State funding ratio in **SDRF** is **75 : 25** for General Category States and **90 : 10** for North-Eastern and Himalayan States (Department of Expenditure Portal).
4-Node Disaster Management Cycle & Institutional Response Flowchart	**National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF — Section 47) & State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF — Section 48)**	Operationalized on the recommendations of the **15th Finance Commission (2021–26)** specifically for **pre-disaster mitigation and resilience projects**!
Master Matrix: Disaster Authorities, Nodal Ministries & Forecasting Agencies	**SACHET (`sachet.ndma.gov.in`)**	NDMA's pan-India **Integrated Alert System** based on the ITU **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)**, disseminating geo-targeted early warnings in regional languages via Cell Broadcast, SMS, TV, Radio, Coastal Sirens, and Railway Display Boards (NDMA Official Portal).
Paradigm Shift and Statutory Architecture of the Disaster Management Act, 2005	**Aapda Mitra & Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme**	Trains community volunteers at the district/block level as immediate local first responders in flood- and disaster-prone districts.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
NDRF, NIDM, Financial Funds (NDRF & NDMF) & Early Warning Systems (SACHET)	**Evolution of UN Disaster Frameworks (All in Japan)**	**Yokohama Strategy (1994) → Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) → Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).**
India's Hazard Vulnerability Profile, Nodal Ministries & International Frameworks	**4 Priorities**	(1) Understanding disaster risk, (2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, (3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and (4) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to **"Build Back Better"** in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction (NDMA Official Portal).
4-Node Disaster Management Cycle & Institutional Response Flowchart	**7 Global Targets ("A to G")**	Reduce (A) global disaster mortality, (B) number of affected people, (C) direct economic loss in relation to GDP, and (D) damage to critical infrastructure by 2030; and substantially increase (E) countries with national/local DRR strategies, (F) international cooperation to developing countries, and (G) availability of multi-hazard early warning systems.

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter *6* Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Enactment and Paradigm Shift): Enacted on **23 December 2005** in the aftermath of the 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone, 2001 Bhuj Earthquake, and 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the **Disaster Management Act, 2005** (11 Chapters, 79 Sections) shifted India's governance doctrine from a **reactive, post-disaster relief-and-compensation approach** to a **proactive, holistic cycle of Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction ("Build Back Better")** (NDMA Official Portal).

Statement-II (Chairperson): Prime Minister of India (*ex-officio*) + up to **9 Members** nominated by the Prime Minister (one of whom may be designated Vice-Chairperson with Cabinet Minister status; Members hold Minister of State rank) (NDMA Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Executive Committee (NEC — Section 8)): Chaired *ex-officio* by the **Union Home Secretary** to assist NDMA in implementing national plans and coordinating ministries.

Statement-II (Chairperson): Chief Minister of the State (*ex-officio*, or Lieutenant Governor/Administrator in UTs) + up to **8 Members** nominated by the Chief Minister (the Chairperson of the **State Executive Committee [SEC]**, who is the **Chief Secretary of the State**, serves as *ex-officio* Member and Chief Executive Officer of SDMA).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Chairperson): District Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner (*ex-officio*) + up to **7 Total Members**.

Statement-II (Co-Chairperson): The **Elected Representative of the Local Authority** (Chairperson of the Zila Parishad; in Sixth Schedule Tribal Areas, the Chief Executive Member of the Autonomous District Council) (**NDMA Official Portal**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM — Sections 42 & 43)): Statutory body under the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for training, research, documentation, and capacity building in disaster management.

Statement-II (National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF — Section 46) & State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF — Section 48)): Dedicated exclusively to meeting expenses for **emergency response, relief, and immediate rehabilitation**. Central-to-State funding ratio in **SDRF** is **75 : 25** for General Category States and **90 : 10** for North-Eastern and Himalayan States (**Department of Expenditure Portal**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF — Section 47) & State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF — Section 48)): Operationalized on the recommendations of the **15th Finance Commission (2021–26)** specifically for **pre-disaster mitigation and resilience projects**!

Statement-II (SACHET (`sachet.ndma.gov.in`)): NDMA's pan-India **Integrated Alert System** based on the ITU **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)**, disseminating geo-targeted early warnings in regional languages via Cell Broadcast, SMS, TV, Radio, Coastal Sirens, and Railway Display Boards (**NDMA Official Portal**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Aapda Mitra & Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme): Trains community volunteers at the district/block level as immediate local first responders in flood- and disaster-prone districts.

Statement-II (Evolution of UN Disaster Frameworks (All in Japan)): Yokohama Strategy (1994) → Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) → Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: India's Foreign Policy Evolution, Strategic Autonomy & Bilateral / Neighbourhood Relations

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: India's Foreign Policy Evolution, Strategic Autonomy & Bilateral / Neighbourhood Relations

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy	**Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations**	**Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions**

7.1 Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy

• **Constitutional Mandate (Article 51 — Directive Principles of State Policy):** Directs the State to endeavor to: (a) promote **international peace and security**, (b) maintain **just and honorable relations between nations**, (c) foster respect for **international law and treaty obligations**, and (d) encourage settlement of **international disputes by arbitration** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **Six Phases of Evolution from Non-Alignment to Vishwabandhu (Multi-Alignment):**

1. **Panchsheel & Non-Aligned Movement (1947–1962):** The **Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence)**, signed on **29 April 1954** between India and China, and the founding of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM, Belgrade Summit 1961)** preserved newly independent India's freedom of judgment amidst Cold War bloc politics (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

2. **Pragmatic Realism & Security Consolidation (1962–1991):** The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, liberation of Bangladesh (1971), and the 1974 Pokhran-I Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (*Smiling Buddha*).

3. **Economic Liberalization & 'Look East' Policy (1991–1998):** Launched by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in **1991–92** to integrate India with the booming ASEAN economies, accompanied by the **Gujral Doctrine (1996)** (Five principles of **non-reciprocal accommodation** by India toward smaller South Asian neighbors—Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—while never allowing territory to be used against another's security).

4. **Responsible Nuclear Power & Strategic Partnerships (1998–2014): Pokhran-II (*Operation Shakti*, May 1998)**, India's **Nuclear Doctrine (2003)** anchored in **Credible Minimum Deterrence**, **No First Use (NFU)**, and **Massive Retaliation** under the civilian **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) Political Council chaired by the Prime Minister**, and the landmark **2005–2008 India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

5. **Proactive Multi-Alignment, Strategic Autonomy & Global South Leadership (2014–Present):** Guided by **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** (*One Earth, One Family, One Future* — G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration 2023) and **Vishwabandhu**, India exercises **Strategic Autonomy** ("*Partnerships: Yes; Military Alliances: No*") across key doctrines:

• **Neighbourhood First Policy (2014):** Prioritizes physical, digital, energy, and people-to-people connectivity across South Asia.

• **Act East Policy (Upgraded from 'Look East' at the 12th ASEAN-India Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in November 2014):** Expands engagement from economic trade with ASEAN to strategic, defense, and Indo-Pacific security cooperation with ASEAN + East Asia (**3 C's: Culture, Commerce, and Connectivity**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **Think West / Link West Policy:** Deepens energy, diaspora, defense, and trade corridors (**I2U2** & **IMEC**) with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations and Israel.

• **Connect Central Asia Policy (2012) & India-Central Asia Summit:** Engages the 5 Central Asian Republics (**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan**) via the **INSTC** and **Chabahar Port**.

• **SAGAR Doctrine (*Security and Growth for All in the Region*, announced in Mauritius in March 2015) & IPOI (*Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative*, announced at East Asia Summit, Bangkok, November 2019):** Positions India as the **"Net Security Provider"** and **"First Responder"** in the Indian Ocean Region (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

7.2 Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations

• **Flagship Connectivity Corridors:**

• **INSTC (*International North-South Transport Corridor*):** A **7,200-km multimodal network** of ship, rail, and road routes (established in **2000** by India, Iran, and Russia; now 13 members) connecting Mumbai with Iran (Bandar Abbas / **Chabahar Port — Shahid Beheshti Terminal**, India's first overseas-operated port under a 10-year agreement signed in 2024!), Central Asia, Russia (Astrakhan/Moscow), and Europe, cutting transit time by 40% and freight cost by 30% compared to the Suez Canal route (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **IMEC (*India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor*):** Announced on **9 September 2023** during the **New Delhi G20 Summit** by India, the USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy, and the European Union, comprising an Eastern Corridor (India to Arabian Gulf) and a Northern Corridor (Gulf to Europe via Jordan/Israel) integrating rail, shipping, clean hydrogen pipelines, and high-speed data cables.

• **Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (KMTTP) & India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway: KMTTP** links **Kolkata Port to Sittwe Port in Myanmar** by sea, up the Kaladan River to Paletwa by boat, and by road to **Zorinpui in Mizoram**, bypassing the narrow **Siliguri Corridor (Chicken's Neck)**; the **1,360-km IMT Trilateral Highway** connects **Moreh (Manipur, India)** via Mandalay (Myanmar) to **Mae Sot (Thailand)** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **Major Indian Evacuation & Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Operations:**

• **Operation Sadbhav (September 2024):** Emergency humanitarian flood/typhoon relief sent by India to **Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar** following Typhoon Yagi (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **Operation Indravati (March 2024):** Evacuation of Indian nationals from violence-hit **Haiti** to the Dominican Republic.

• **Operation Ajay (October 2023):** Evacuation of Indian citizens from **Israel** during the Israel-Hamas conflict.

• **Operation Kaveri (April 2023):** Evacuation of Indians from conflict-hit **Sudan**.

• **Operation Dost (February 2023):** NDRF and medical HADR mission to earthquake-hit **Türkiye and Syria**.

• **Operation Ganga (February–March 2022):** Evacuation of Indian students from **Ukraine**.

• **Operation Devi Shakti (August 2021):** Evacuation of Indians and Afghan minorities from **Afghanistan**.

• **Operation Vande Bharat & Operation Samudra Setu (2020):** Global COVID-19 repatriation and **Vaccine Maitri** (supplying vaccines to 100+ nations).

• **Operation Raahat (2015 — Yemen), Operation Maitri (2015 — Nepal Earthquake), Operation Safe Homecoming (2011 — Libya)**, and **Operation Sukoon (2006 — Lebanon)**.

7.3 4-Node India's Foreign Policy & Geopolitical Strategy Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Constitutional Anchor (Art 51) & Panchsheel / Strategic Autonomy Foundation

STEP 2
Concentric Ring Diplomacy (Neighbourhood First -> Act East -> Think West -> SAGAR)

STEP 3
Multimodal Strategic Corridors (INSTC, Chabahar, IMEC & Kaladan Project)

STEP 4
Vishwabandhu First-Responder HADR Missions & Global South Leadership

7.4 Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions

Doctrine / Operation / Corridor	Year & Key Geographic Theatre	Core Strategic Objective / Route	Official Reference (Ministry of External Affairs Portal)
Gujral Doctrine	**1996** (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)	**Five Principles** of **Non-Reciprocal Accommodation** with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal & Sri Lanka (excludes Pakistan).	Builds asymmetric trust and regional stability in South Asia.
Act East Policy	**Nov 2014** (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)	Strategic, defense, and economic integration with **ASEAN (10+1 nations)** & Indo-Pacific (**Culture, Commerce, Connectivity**).	Anchored by **IMT Trilateral Highway** (Moreh to Mae Sot) & **Kaladan Project** (Kolkata to Sittwe to Mizoram).
SAGAR & IPOI	**SAGAR (2015, Mauritius)** & **IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)**	*Security and Growth for All in the Region* & *Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative* (7 Pillars across maritime security & blue economy).	Positions India as **First Responder** and **Net Security Provider** in the Indian Ocean Region.
INSTC & Chabahar Port	**INSTC (2000)** & **Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)**	**7,200-km** ship-rail-road corridor connecting Mumbai → **Iran (Bandar Abbas / Chabahar)** → Central Asia → Russia.	Bypasses Pakistan to provide direct sea-land access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
IMEC Corridor	**Sept 2023** (New Delhi G20 Summit)	*India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor* linking India → UAE → Saudi Arabia → Jordan → Israel → Europe.	Integrates shipping, cross-desert rail, clean hydrogen pipeline, and digital cables.
Recent HADR / Evacuations	**2021–2024** Global Crises	**Op Sadbhav (2024):** Vietnam/Laos/Myanmar; **Op Indravati (2024):** Haiti; **Op Ajay (2023):** Israel; **Op Kaveri (2023):** Sudan; **Op Dost (2023):** Türkiye-Syria; **Op Ganga (2022):** Ukraine.	Reflects India's **Vishwabandhu** doctrine as a leading humanitarian power (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

Did You Know?: Under India's **2003 Official Nuclear Doctrine**, the **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA)** comprises two councils: the **Executive Council** (chaired by the **National Security Advisor [NSA]**, which provides inputs and executes directives) and the **Political Council** (chaired by the **Prime Minister of India**, which is the **sole body empowered to authorize the use of nuclear weapons**), maintaining strict civilian democratic control (IUC Academy Official Portal)!

Exam Trap Alert: Watch out for two high-frequency matching questions in UPSC Prelims and PCS exams: (1) Do not confuse **Chabahar Port** (**Iran**, on the Gulf of Oman, featuring the **Shahid Beheshti Terminal** operated by India Ports Global Limited) with **Gwadar Port** (Pakistan), **Hambantota Port** (Sri Lanka), **Sittwe Port** (**Myanmar**, part of the Kaladan Project), or **Duqm Port** (**Oman**, where the Indian Navy has strategic logistics access)! (2) **Operation Sadbhav (2024)** was launched for Typhoon Yagi flood relief to **Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar**, whereas **Operation Dost (2023)** was for the **Türkiye-Syria earthquake**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Match the recent Indian Operations effortlessly: **Ganga** = **Ukraine (2022)**, **Dost** = **Türkiye/Syria (2023)**, **Kaveri** = **Sudan (2023)**, **Ajay** = **Israel (2023)**, **Indravati** = **Haiti (2024)**, and **Sadbhav** = **Vietnam/Myanmar/Laos (2024)**.

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy	**Constitutional Mandate (Article 51 — Directive Principles of State Policy)**	Directs the State to endeavor to: (a) promote **international peace and security**, (b) maintain **just and honorable relations between nations**, (c) foster respect for **international law and treaty obligations**, and (d) encourage settlement of **international disputes by arbitration** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations	**Panchsheel & Non-Aligned Movement (1947–1962)**	The **Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence)**, signed on **29 April 1954** between India and China, and the founding of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM, Belgrade Summit 1961)** preserved newly independent India's freedom of judgment amidst Cold War bloc politics (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
4-Node India's Foreign Policy & Geopolitical Strategy Flowchart	**Pragmatic Realism & Security Consolidation (1962–1991)**	The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, liberation of Bangladesh (1971), and the 1974 Pokhran-I Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (*Smiling Buddha*).
Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions	**Economic Liberalization & 'Look East' Policy (1991–1998)**	Launched by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in **1991–92** to integrate India with the booming ASEAN economies, accompanied by the **Gujral Doctrine (1996)** (Five principles of **non-reciprocal accommodation** by India toward smaller South Asian neighbors—Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—while never allowing territory to be used against another's security).
Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy	**Responsible Nuclear Power & Strategic Partnerships (1998–2014)**	**Pokhran-II (*Operation Shakti*, May 1998)**, India's **Nuclear Doctrine (2003)** anchored in **Credible Minimum Deterrence**, **No First Use (NFU)**, and **Massive Retaliation** under the civilian **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA)** **Political Council chaired by the Prime Minister**, and the landmark **2005–2008 India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations	**Proactive Multi-Alignment, Strategic Autonomy & Global South Leadership (2014–Present)**	Guided by **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** (*One Earth, One Family, One Future* — G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration 2023) and **Vishwabandhu**, India exercises **Strategic Autonomy** (*"Partnerships: Yes; Military Alliances: No"*) across key doctrines:
4-Node India's Foreign Policy & Geopolitical Strategy Flowchart	**Neighbourhood First Policy (2014)**	Prioritizes physical, digital, energy, and people-to-people connectivity across South Asia.
Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions	**Act East Policy (Upgraded from 'Look East' at the 12th ASEAN-India Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in November 2014)**	Expands engagement from economic trade with ASEAN to strategic, defense, and Indo-Pacific security cooperation with ASEAN + East Asia (**3 C's: Culture, Commerce, and Connectivity**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy	**Think West / Link West Policy**	Deepens energy, diaspora, defense, and trade corridors (**I2U2** & **IMEC**) with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations and Israel.
Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations	**Connect Central Asia Policy (2012) & India-Central Asia Summit**	Engages the 5 Central Asian Republics (**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan**) via the **INSTC** and **Chabahar Port**.
4-Node India's Foreign Policy & Geopolitical Strategy Flowchart	**INSTC (*International North-South Transport Corridor*)**	**A** 7,200-km multimodal network **of ship, rail, and road routes (established in** 2000 **by India, Iran, and Russia; now 13 members) connecting Mumbai with Iran (Bandar Abbas** / Chabahar Port — Shahid Beheshti Terminal**, India's first overseas-operated port under a 10-year agreement signed in 2024!), Central Asia, Russia (Astrakhan/Moscow), and Europe, cutting transit time by 40% and freight cost by 30% compared to the Suez Canal route (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
Comparative Matrix of India's Flagship Foreign Policy Doctrines & Evacuation Missions	**IMEC (*India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor*)**	**Announced on** 9 September 2023 **during the** New Delhi G20 Summit** by India, the USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy, and the European Union, comprising an Eastern Corridor (India to Arabian Gulf) and a Northern Corridor (Gulf to Europe via Jordan/Israel) integrating rail, shipping, clean hydrogen pipelines, and high-speed data cables.
Foundational Principles and Evolution of India's Foreign Policy	**Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (KMTTP) & India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway**	**KMTTP** links **Kolkata Port to Sittwe Port in Myanmar** by sea, up the Kaladan River to Paletwa by boat, and by road to **Zorinpui in Mizoram**, bypassing the narrow **Siliguri Corridor (Chicken's Neck)**; the **1,360-km IMT Trilateral Highway** connects **Moreh (Manipur, India)** via Mandalay (Myanmar) to **Mae Sot (Thailand)** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
Strategic Connectivity Corridors & Major Evacuation / HADR Operations	**Operation Sadbhav (September 2024)**	Emergency humanitarian flood/typhoon relief sent by India to **Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar** following Typhoon Yagi (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Constitutional Mandate (Article 51 — Directive Principles of State Policy)): Directs the State to endeavor to: (a) promote **international peace and security**, (b) maintain **just and honorable relations between nations**, (c) foster respect for **international law and treaty obligations**, and (d) encourage settlement of **international disputes by arbitration** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (Panchsheel & Non-Aligned Movement (1947–1962)): The **Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence)**, signed on **29 April 1954** between India and China, and the founding of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM, Belgrade Summit 1961)** preserved newly independent India's freedom of judgment amidst Cold War bloc politics (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pragmatic Realism & Security Consolidation (1962–1991)): The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, liberation of Bangladesh (1971), and the 1974 Pokhran-I Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (*Smiling Buddha*).

Statement-II (Economic Liberalization & 'Look East' Policy (1991–1998)): Launched by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in **1991–92** to integrate India with the booming ASEAN economies, accompanied by the **Gujral Doctrine (1996)** (Five principles of **non-reciprocal accommodation** by India toward smaller South Asian neighbors—Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—while never allowing territory to be used against another's security).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Responsible Nuclear Power & Strategic Partnerships (1998–2014)): Pokhran-II (*Operation Shakti*, May 1998), India's **Nuclear Doctrine (2003)** anchored in **Credible Minimum Deterrence**, **No First Use (NFU)**, and **Massive Retaliation** under the civilian **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) Political Council chaired by the Prime Minister**, and the landmark **2005–2008 India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (Proactive Multi-Alignment, Strategic Autonomy & Global South Leadership (2014–Present)): Guided by **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** (*One Earth, One Family, One Future* — G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration 2023) and **Vishwabandhu**, India exercises **Strategic Autonomy** ("*Partnerships: Yes; Military Alliances: No*") across key doctrines:

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Neighbourhood First Policy (2014)): Prioritizes physical, digital, energy, and people-to-people connectivity across South Asia.

Statement-II (Act East Policy (Upgraded from 'Look East' at the 12th ASEAN-India Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in November 2014)): Expands engagement from economic trade with ASEAN to strategic, defense, and Indo-Pacific security cooperation with ASEAN + East Asia (**3 C's: Culture, Commerce, and Connectivity**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Think West / Link West Policy): Deepens energy, diaspora, defense, and trade corridors (**I2U2** & **IMEC**) with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations and Israel.

Statement-II (Connect Central Asia Policy (2012) & India-Central Asia Summit): Engages the 5 Central Asian Republics (**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan**) via the **INSTC** and **Chabahar Port**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (INSTC (*International North-South Transport Corridor*)): A 7,200-km multimodal network **of ship, rail, and road routes (established in** 2000 **by India, Iran, and Russia; now 13 members) connecting Mumbai with Iran (Bandar Abbas /** Chabahar Port — Shahid Beheshti Terminal**, India's first overseas-operated port under a 10-year agreement signed in 2024!), Central Asia, Russia (Astrakhan/Moscow), and Europe, cutting transit time by 40% and freight cost by 30% compared to the Suez Canal route (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (IMEC (*India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor*)): Announced on 9 September 2023 **during the** New Delhi G20 Summit** by India, the USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy, and the European Union, comprising an Eastern Corridor (India to Arabian Gulf) and a Northern Corridor (Gulf to Europe via Jordan/Israel) integrating rail, shipping, clean hydrogen pipelines, and high-speed data cables.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* Multilateral Organizations, Regional Groupings *(G20,* BRICS, SCO, QUAD, BIMSTEC*)* & Global Governance

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: Multilateral Organizations, Regional Groupings (G20, BRICS, SCO, QUAD, BIMSTEC) & Global Governance

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
United Nations System, UNSC Reform (G4) & Bretton Woods Institutions	Plurilateral & Strategic Groupings: G20 (G21), BRICS+, SCO, QUAD & I2U2	South & Southeast Asian Regional Groupings: BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN & IORA	Master Reference Matrix of Key International Groupings & Headquarters

8.1 United Nations System, UNSC Reform *(G4)* & Bretton Woods Institutions

• **United Nations & UN Security Council Reform:** Established on **24 October 1945** (Headquarters: New York; 6 Principal Organs: General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and **International Court of Justice [ICJ]** located at **The Hague, Netherlands**). India, along with **Brazil, Germany, and Japan**, forms the **G4 Nations** mutually supporting one another's bids for permanent seats (with veto power) in an expanded UN Security Council alongside representation for Africa (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

• **Bretton Woods Twins (IMF & World Bank, 1944) vs. WTO (1995):**

• **International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Bank Group** (HQ: **Washington, D.C.**): IMF oversees global macroeconomic stability, Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis lending, and **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs — basket of 5 currencies: US Dollar, Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Japanese Yen, and British Pound Sterling)**; the World Bank Group comprises 5 institutions (**IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID**—note that **India is a member of IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA, but is NOT a member of ICSID**!).

• **World Trade Organization (WTO — Established 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing GATT 1947; HQ: Geneva):** Highest decision-making body is the **Ministerial Conference** (meets every 2 years); key developing-world issues championed by India include a permanent solution for **Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes (Peace Clause agreed at Bali Ministerial, 2013)** and Special & Differential Treatment (S&DT) (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

8.2 Plurilateral & Strategic Groupings*: G20 (G21),* BRICS+, SCO, QUAD & I2U2

• **G20 (Group of Twenty — Now Including the African Union):**

• Founded in **1999** after the Asian Financial Crisis as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, and elevated to the **Leaders' Summit level in 2008**. It has **no permanent secretariat**; its Presidency rotates annually via a **Troika** (Immediate Past, Current, and Incoming Presidencies: e.g., India 2023, Brazil 2024, South Africa 2025) (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

• **Historic Milestone of India's 2023 G20 Presidency:** At the **18th G20 Summit in New Delhi (9–10 September 2023)**, the **African Union (AU — 55 member states)** was admitted as a **permanent member** of the G20 (joined alongside the 19 countries and the European Union), and the **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)** was launched.

• **BRICS & BRICS+ Expansion (2009 / 2010 / 2024):**

• Term *BRIC* coined by Jim O'Neill in 2001; first BRIC Summit held in **Yekaterinburg, Russia (2009)**; **South Africa joined in 2010** (making it **BRICS**). At the **6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil (2014)**, the **New Development Bank (NDB, HQ: Shanghai)** and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) were established.

• **2024 Expansion (Effective 1 January 2024 after Johannesburg / Kazan Summits):** Expanded to include **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)** (and Indonesia subsequently joining as a full member), strengthening the voice of the Global South (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

• **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO — Established 2001):**

• Evolved from the *Shanghai Five* (1996) into the **SCO on 15 June 2001** (HQ: **Beijing, China**; permanent counter-terror body **RATS — *Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure*** is headquartered at **Tashkent, Uzbekistan**! Official languages: **Russian and Chinese**).

• **10 Full Member States:** China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, **India (joined 9 June 2017 at Astana Summit)**, **Pakistan (joined 2017)**, **Iran (joined July 2023 under India's SCO Presidency)**, and **Belarus (joined July 2024 at Astana Summit as the 10th member)**! (*Note*: ***Turkmenistan*** *is the ONLY Central Asian Republic that is NOT a member of the SCO due to its UN-recognized permanent neutrality*!)

• **QUAD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) & I2U2 ('West Asian Quad'):**

• **QUAD (**India, USA, Japan, and Australia**):** Originated as a joint tsunami relief group in 2004, conceptualized by Japanese PM Shinzo Abe in 2007, revived in **2017**, and elevated to Leaders' Summits in **2021** to ensure a **Free, Open, Inclusive, and Rules-Based Indo-Pacific** (supported by the four-nation **Malabar Naval Exercise**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **I2U2 (**India, Israel, UAE, and USA**):** Established in **2021–2022** focusing on joint investments across **Six Core Sectors**: **Water, Energy, Transportation, Space, Health, and Food Security**.

8.3 South & Southeast Asian Regional Groupings*:* BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN & IORA

• **BIMSTEC (*Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation*):**

• Founded on **6 June 1997** via the **Bangkok Declaration**; Permanent Secretariat at **Dhaka, Bangladesh** (BIMSTEC Charter adopted at the 5th Summit in Colombo, 2022).

• 7 **Member States (5 from South Asia + 2 from Southeast Asia): Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka** + **Myanmar and Thailand** (bridges India's *Neighbourhood First* and *Act East* policies; **India leads the Security Pillar** including Counter-Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and Disaster Management) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

• **SAARC (1985, Secretariat: Kathmandu — 8 Members: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)** vs. **ASEAN (1967 Bangkok Declaration, Secretariat: Jakarta, Indonesia — 10 Members + Timor-Leste)** vs. **IORA (*Indian Ocean Rim Association*, 1997, Secretariat: Ebene, Mauritius — 23 Members)**.

8.4 4-Node India's Plurilateral & Multilateral Engagement Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Reforming Post-1945 Global Governance (UNSC G4 Bid, WTO Peace Clause & IMF Quota Reform)

STEP 2
Bridging East & West via Plurilateral Coalitions (QUAD in Indo-Pacific & I2U2 in West Asia)

STEP 3
Eurasian & Global South Solidarity via Expanded BRICS+, SCO (RATS) & NDB

STEP 4
Leading Global Public Goods (G20 AU Inclusion, ISA, CDRI & Global Biofuels Alliance)

8.5 Master Reference Matrix of Key International Groupings & Headquarters

International Organization / Grouping	Founding Year & Headquarters	Current Membership & India's Status	High-Yield Exam Point (Ministry of External Affairs Portal)
G20 (Group of 20)	**1999** (Leaders' Summit from **2008**; **No Permanent Secretariat**).	**19 Countries** + **European Union** + **African Union** (admitted at **New Delhi Summit, Sept 2023**).	Governed by a rotating **Troika**; India launched the **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)** in 2023.
BRICS / BRICS+	**2009** (1st Summit Yekaterinburg; South Africa joined 2010); **NDB HQ: Shanghai**.	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa + **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, UAE** (2024) + Indonesia.	**New Development Bank (NDB)** was established by the **2014 Fortaleza Declaration**.
SCO (*Shanghai Cooperation Org.*)	**2001**; **Secretariat: Beijing**; **RATS HQ: Tashkent (Uzbekistan)**.	**10 Members:** China, Russia, KZ, KG, TJ, UZ + **India & Pak (2017)** + **Iran (2023)** + **Belarus (2024)**.	**Turkmenistan is NOT** a member of SCO; **Varanasi (Kashi)** was the first SCO Cultural Capital (2022–23).
BIMSTEC	**6 June 1997** (*Bangkok Declaration*); **Secretariat: Dhaka, Bangladesh**.	**7 Members: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar & Thailand**.	**Pakistan, Maldives, and Afghanistan are NOT** in BIMSTEC; India leads the **Security & DM Pillar**.
QUAD & I2U2	**QUAD** (Revived 2017) & **I2U2** (2021–22).	**QUAD:** India, USA, Japan, Australia; **I2U2:** India, Israel, UAE, USA.	QUAD conducts **Malabar Exercise** & Indo-Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness (**IPMDA**).
ISA & CDRI (HQ in India!)	**ISA (2015, COP21 Paris)** & **CDRI (2019, UN NY)**.	**ISA HQ: Gurugram (Haryana)**; **CDRI HQ: New Delhi**.	Two major treaty-based/global coalitions headquartered in India (*One Sun, One World, One Grid*).

Did You Know?: Out of the **Four Multilateral Export Control Regimes** governing nuclear, biological/chemical, missile, and dual-use conventional technologies, **India is a full member of THREE**: (1) **MTCR** (*Missile Technology Control Regime*, joined **June 2016**), (2) **Wassenaar Arrangement** (joined **December 2017**), and (3) **Australia Group** (joined **January 2018**), while only the **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)** (created in 1974 after India's first nuclear test) remains pending due to consensus blocks (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**)!

Exam Trap Alert: Memorize three frequent traps in International Relations MCQs: (1) In the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)**, the main Secretariat is in **Beijing**, but its counter-terrorism organ **RATS (*Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure*) is headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan**—and **Turkmenistan is NOT an SCO member**! (2) In the **World Bank Group**, India is a member of 4 out of 5 bodies (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA) and is **NOT a member of ICSID** (*International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes*). (3) In **BIMSTEC**, **Maldives and Pakistan are NOT members**, whereas **Myanmar and Thailand ARE members**!

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember which Central Asian countries are in the **SCO**, use **"K-K-T-U (No Turkmenistan)"** (*Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan* + China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Belarus = **10 Members**). For the 3 Export Control Regimes India joined in chronological order (2016, 2017, 2018), memorize **"M-W-A"** (**M**TCR 2016 → **W**assenaar 2017 → **A**ustralia Group 2018).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
United Nations System, UNSC Reform (G4) & Bretton Woods Institutions	**United Nations & UN Security Council Reform**	Established on **24 October 1945** (Headquarters: New York; 6 Principal Organs: General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and **International Court of Justice [ICJ]** located at **The Hague, Netherlands**). India, along with **Brazil, Germany, and Japan**, forms the **G4 Nations** mutually supporting one another's bids for permanent seats (with veto power) in an expanded UN Security Council alongside representation for Africa (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
Plurilateral & Strategic Groupings: G20 (G21), BRICS+, SCO, QUAD & I2U2	**International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Bank Group**	(HQ: **Washington, D.C.**): IMF oversees global macroeconomic stability, Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis lending, and **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs — basket of 5 currencies: US Dollar, Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Japanese Yen, and British Pound Sterling)**; the World Bank Group comprises 5 institutions (**IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID**—note that **India is a member of IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA, but is NOT a member of ICSID**!).
South & Southeast Asian Regional Groupings: BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN & IORA	**World Trade Organization (WTO — Established 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing GATT 1947; HQ: Geneva)**	Highest decision-making body is the **Ministerial Conference** (meets every 2 years); key developing-world issues championed by India include a permanent solution for **Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes (Peace Clause agreed at Bali Ministerial, 2013)** and Special & Differential Treatment (S&DT) (IUC Academy Official Portal).
4-Node India's Plurilateral & Multilateral Engagement Flowchart	**Historic Milestone of India's 2023 G20 Presidency**	At the **18th G20 Summit in New Delhi (9–10 September 2023)**, the **African Union (AU — 55 member states)** was admitted as a **permanent member** of the G20 (joined alongside the 19 countries and the European Union), and the **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)** was launched.
Master Reference Matrix of Key International Groupings & Headquarters	**2024 Expansion (Effective 1 January 2024 after Johannesburg / Kazan Summits)**	Expanded to include **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)** (and Indonesia subsequently joining as a full member), strengthening the voice of the Global South (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
United Nations System, UNSC Reform (G4) & Bretton Woods Institutions	**Evolved from the *Shanghai Five* (1996) into the SCO on 15 June 2001 (HQ**	**Beijing, China**; permanent counter-terror body **RATS — *Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure*** is headquartered at **Tashkent, Uzbekistan**! Official languages: **Russian and Chinese**).
Plurilateral & Strategic Groupings: G20 (G21), BRICS+, SCO, QUAD & I2U2	**10 Full Member States**	China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, **India (joined 9 June 2017 at Astana Summit)**, **Pakistan (joined 2017)**, **Iran (joined July 2023 under India's SCO Presidency)**, and **Belarus (joined July 2024 at Astana Summit as the 10th member)**! (*Note*: ***Turkmenistan*** *is the ONLY Central Asian Republic that is NOT a member of the SCO due to its UN-recognized permanent neutrality*!)

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))
South & Southeast Asian Regional Groupings: BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN & IORA	**QUAD (**	India, USA, Japan, and Australia**):** Originated as a joint tsunami relief group in 2004, conceptualized by Japanese PM Shinzo Abe in 2007, revived in **2017**, and elevated to Leaders' Summits in **2021** to ensure a **Free, Open, Inclusive, and Rules-Based Indo-Pacific** (supported by the four-nation **Malabar Naval Exercise**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
4-Node India's Plurilateral & Multilateral Engagement Flowchart	**I2U2 (**	India, Israel, UAE, and USA**):** Established in **2021–2022** focusing on joint investments across **Six Core Sectors**: **Water, Energy, Transportation, Space, Health, and Food Security**.
Master Reference Matrix of Key International Groupings & Headquarters	**7 Member States (5 from South Asia + 2 from Southeast Asia)**	**Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka** + **Myanmar and Thailand** (bridges India's *Neighbourhood First* and *Act East* policies; **India leads the Security Pillar** including Counter-Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and Disaster Management) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).
United Nations System, UNSC Reform (G4) & Bretton Woods Institutions	**SAARC (1985, Secretariat: Kathmandu — 8 Members: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)**	vs. **ASEAN (1967 Bangkok Declaration, Secretariat: Jakarta, Indonesia — 10 Members + Timor-Leste)** vs. **IORA (*Indian Ocean Rim Association*, 1997, Secretariat: Ebene, Mauritius — 23 Members)**.

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (United Nations & UN Security Council Reform): Established on **24 October 1945** (Headquarters: New York; 6 Principal Organs: General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and **International Court of Justice *[ICJ]*** located at **The Hague, Netherlands**). India, along with **Brazil, Germany, and Japan**, forms the **G4 Nations** mutually supporting one another's bids for permanent seats (with veto power) in an expanded UN Security Council alongside representation for Africa (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Bank Group): (HQ: **Washington, D.C.**): IMF oversees global macroeconomic stability, Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis lending, and **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs — basket of 5 currencies: US Dollar, Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Japanese Yen, and British Pound Sterling)**; the World Bank Group comprises 5 institutions (**IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID**—note that **India is a member of IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA, but is NOT a member of ICSID**!).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (World Trade Organization (WTO — Established 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing GATT 1947; HQ: Geneva)): Highest decision-making body is the **Ministerial Conference** (meets every 2 years); key developing-world issues championed by India include a permanent solution for **Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes (Peace Clause agreed at Bali Ministerial, 2013)** and Special & Differential Treatment (S&DT) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Statement-II (Historic Milestone of India's 2023 G20 Presidency): At the **18th G20 Summit in New Delhi (9–10 September 2023)**, the **African Union (AU — 55 member states)** was admitted as a **permanent member** of the G20 (joined alongside the 19 countries and the European Union), and the **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)** was launched.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (2024 Expansion (Effective 1 January 2024 after Johannesburg / Kazan Summits)): Expanded to include **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)** (and Indonesia subsequently joining as a full member), strengthening the voice of the Global South (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Statement-II (Evolved from the *Shanghai Five* (1996) into the SCO on 15 June 2001 (HQ): Beijing, China; permanent counter-terror body **RATS — *Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure*** is headquartered at **Tashkent, Uzbekistan**! Official languages: **Russian and Chinese**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (10 Full Member States): China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, **India (joined 9 June 2017 at Astana Summit)**, **Pakistan (joined 2017)**, **Iran (joined July 2023 under India's SCO Presidency)**, and **Belarus (joined July 2024 at Astana Summit as the 10th member)**! (*Note*: ***Turkmenistan*** *is the ONLY Central Asian Republic that is NOT a member of the SCO due to its UN-recognized permanent neutrality*!)

Statement-II (QUAD (): India, USA, Japan, and Australia**):** Originated as a joint tsunami relief group in 2004, conceptualized by Japanese PM Shinzo Abe in 2007, revived in **2017**, and elevated to Leaders' Summits in **2021** to ensure a **Free, Open, Inclusive, and Rules-Based Indo-Pacific** (supported by the four-nation **Malabar Naval Exercise**) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (I2U2 (): India, Israel, UAE, and USA**):** Established in **2021–2022** focusing on joint investments across **Six Core Sectors**: **Water, Energy, Transportation, Space, Health, and Food Security**.

Statement-II (7 Member States (5 from South Asia + 2 from Southeast Asia)): Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka + **Myanmar and Thailand** (bridges India's *Neighbourhood First* and *Act East* policies; **India leads the Security Pillar** including Counter-Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and Disaster Management) (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Which Greek philosopher defined moral virtue in 'Nicomachean Ethics' as a character habit lying at the 'Golden Mean' between two extremes of deficiency and excess?**
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) Epicurus
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Aristotle formulated the **Doctrine of the Golden Mean**, holding that every ethical virtue (such as courage) stands as the balanced midpoint between two vices: deficiency (cowardice) and excess (rashness) (NCERT Official Portal).

Practice Question #2 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Immanuel Kant's deontological ethical principle that human beings must always be treated as dignified ends in themselves and never merely as instruments for someone else's goals belongs to his:**
(A) Hedonic Utilitarian Calculus
(B) Categorical Imperative
(C) Veil of Ignorance
(D) Panopticon Theory
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative establishes unconditional moral duties based on universalizability and respecting every human person as an end in themselves (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **In John Rawls' 'A Theory of Justice' (1971), the principle that socio-economic inequalities are justifiable only when they work to the greatest benefit of the least-advantaged members of society is known as the:**
(A) Principle of Utility Maximization
(B) Difference Principle
(C) Principle of Laissez-Faire
(D) Principle of Retributive Justice
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Rawls' **Veil of Ignorance**, rational individuals choose Equal Basic Liberties first and the **Difference Principle** second to ensure that any inequality benefits the worst-off citizens (NCERT Official Portal).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Which concept from the Bhagavad Gita inspires civil servants to perform their statutory public duties with complete dedication and impartiality while remaining detached from personal ego or reward?**
(A) Charvaka Hedonism
(B) Nishkama Karma (and Lokasamgraha)
(C) Syadvada Relativism
(D)Fatalistic Determinism
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Nishkama Karma prescribes selfless performance of duty without attachment to personal gain, aimed at collective societal welfare (**Lokasamgraha**) (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **In the structural 'CAB' (or ABC) model of Attitude in social psychology, what do the three components C, A, and B stand for?**
(A) Character, Aptitude, and Benevolence
(B) Cognitive (Beliefs), Affective (Feelings/Emotions), and Behavioral (Action Tendency)
(C) Conditioning, Assimilation, and Balance
(D) Conscience, Authority, and Bureaucracy
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Every attitude consists of a **Cognitive** component (beliefs/thoughts), an **Affective** component (emotions/feelings), and a **Behavioral** component (predisposition to act) (NCERT Official Portal).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **Who popularized the Five Core Competencies of Emotional Intelligence—Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills—in 1995?**
(A) Sigmund Freud
(B) Daniel Goleman
(C) Ivan Pavlov
(D) Jeremy Bentham
Answer: (B)
Explanation: While Salovey and Mayer coined the term in 1990, **Daniel Goleman (1995)** structured the five-competency model of **Emotional Intelligence** widely applied in public administration (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **Which of the following correctly lists the Seven Principles of Public Life recommended by the Lord Nolan Committee (1995) and endorsed by India's 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission?**
(A) Secrecy, Loyalty, Seniority, Hierarchy, Obedience, Tenure, and Immunity
(B) Selflessness, Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Honesty, and Leadership
(C) Profitability, Competition, Privatization, Deregulation, Speed, Branding, and Surplus
(D) Sympathy, Charity, Patronage, Discretion, Expediency, Flexibility, and Authority
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Nolan Committee's Seven Principles of Public Life** are **Selflessness, Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Honesty, and Leadership** (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **What are the three core modules integrated within the 'Sevottam' framework developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) to improve public service delivery?**
(A) Recruitment, Promotion, and Pension
(B) Citizen's Charter, Public Grievance Redress Mechanism, and Service Delivery Capability
(C) Budgeting, Auditing, and Taxation
(D) Policing, Prosecution, and Prisons
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Sevottam (*Seva + Uttam*) integrates **(1) Citizen's Charter, (2) Public Grievance Redress Mechanism (CPGRAMS), and (3) Service Delivery Capability** (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **In the Ministry of Home Affairs' 'SAMADHAN' doctrine formulated to counter Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), what does the final letter 'N' stand for?**
(A) Nuclear Deterrence
(B) No Access to Financing (choking illicit financial flows to extremists)
(C) Nationalization of Forests
(D) Non-Aligned Negotiations
Answer: (B)
Explanation: In **SAMADHAN**, **'N'** stands for **No Access to Financing**, aimed at choking extortion levies and money laundering networks funding LWE groups (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **With which neighbouring country does India share its longest international land border (4,096.7 km), and which Central Armed Police Force is designated to guard it?**
(A) China; Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
(B) Pakistan; Border Security Force (BSF)
(C) Bangladesh; Border Security Force (BSF)
(D) Myanmar; Assam Rifles
Answer: (C)
Explanation: India shares its longest land border (**4,096.7 km**) with **Bangladesh**, which is guarded by the **Border Security Force (BSF)** alongside **BOLD-QIT** smart fencing (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **Which two Central Armed Police Forces are designated to guard the Indo-Nepal / Indo-Bhutan borders and the Indo-Myanmar border respectively under the 'One Border, One Force' principle?**
(A) ITBP for Nepal/Bhutan and BSF for Myanmar
(B) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) for Nepal/Bhutan and Assam Rifles for Myanmar
(C) CISF for Nepal/Bhutan and CRPF for Myanmar
(D) Assam Rifles for Nepal/Bhutan and ITBP for Myanmar
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) guards the Indo-Nepal (1,751 km) and Indo-Bhutan (699 km) borders, while **Assam Rifles** guards the Indo-Myanmar (1,643 km) border (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **In Internal Security parlance, which three countries constitute the illicit opium-producing 'Golden Crescent' to India's North-West, and which three constitute the 'Golden Triangle' to India's North-East?**
(A) Golden Crescent: Iraq, Syria, Turkey | Golden Triangle: Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines
(B) Golden Crescent: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran | Golden Triangle: Myanmar, Laos, Thailand
(C) Golden Crescent: Myanmar, Laos, Thailand | Golden Triangle: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran
(D) Golden Crescent: Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh | Golden Triangle: Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Golden Crescent** comprises **Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran** (North-West), whereas the **Golden Triangle** comprises **Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand** (North-East).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **What was the most significant change introduced by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019 regarding the Fourth Schedule of UAPA, 1967?**
(A) It abolished Special NIA Courts across India
(B) It empowered the Central Government to designate an 'Individual' as a terrorist in the Fourth Schedule (in addition to terrorist organizations in the First Schedule)
(C) It transferred UAPA investigations exclusively to Gram Panchayats
(D) It reduced the maximum punishment for terrorism to 6 months
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **2019 UAPA Amendment** amended Section 35 to allow the Central Government to designate **individuals as terrorists in the Fourth Schedule** (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **What is the correct sequential order of the three classic stages of Money Laundering combated under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002?**
(A) Integration → Placement → Layering
(B) Placement → Layering → Integration
(C) Layering → Integration → Placement
(D) Extraction → Taxation → Liquidation
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Money laundering proceeds through **Placement** (introducing dirty cash into the financial system) → **Layering** (complex transfers to hide the source) → **Integration** (re-entering the economy as legitimate assets) (Department of Expenditure Portal).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **Under Section 5 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, for what maximum period can the Enforcement Directorate (ED) provisionally attach property believed to be 'proceeds of crime' pending confirmation by the Adjudicating Authority?**
(A) 30 Days
(B) 60 Days
(C) 90 Days
(D) 180 Days
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Under Section 5(1) of PMLA, 2002, provisional attachment of property remains valid for a period **not exceeding 180 days**, within which the Adjudicating Authority must confirm it (Department of Expenditure Portal).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **Under Section 3 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA), who is statutorily empowered to declare the whole or any part of a State or Union Territory as a 'Disturbed Area'?**
(A) Only the Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The Governor of that State / Administrator of that UT, OR the Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs)
(C) Only the District Superintendent of Police
(D) Only the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under **Section 3 of AFSPA, 1958** (as amended in 1972), **both the Governor of the State/UT Administrator AND the Central Government** hold concurrent statutory power to notify a Disturbed Area (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **Which two national agencies are designated under Section 70A and Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 for Critical Information Infrastructure protection and Cyber Incident Response respectively?**
(A) Section 70A: CBI | Section 70B: TRAI
(B) Section 70A: NCIIPC (under NTRO) | Section 70B: CERT-In (under MeitY)
(C) Section 70A: CERT-In | Section 70B: NCIIPC
(D) Section 70A: DRDO | Section 70B: ISRO
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 70A designates **NCIIPC** (a unit of NTRO) for Critical Information Infrastructure protection, whereas **Section 70B** designates **CERT-In** (under MeitY) as the national agency for cyber incident response (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Under the 2022 Cyber Security Directions issued by CERT-In under Section 70B of the IT Act, 2000, within how many hours of noticing a specified cyber security incident must service providers and government/corporate entities report it to CERT-In?**
(A) Within 6 Hours
(B) Within 24 Hours
(C) Within 48 Hours
(D) Within 72 Hours
Answer: (A)
Explanation: The 2022 CERT-In Directions mandate reporting specified cyber security incidents **within 6 hours** of detection and retaining system logs in India for **180 days**.

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **Which section of the Information Technology Act, 2000 specifically defines and punishes 'Cyber-Terrorism' with imprisonment extendable to Life Imprisonment, and which section was struck down in 'Shreya Singhal v. Union of India' (2015)?**
(A) Section 66F (Cyber-Terrorism) and Section 66A (Struck Down)
(B) Section 66A (Cyber-Terrorism) and Section 66F (Struck Down)
(C) Section 43 (Cyber-Terrorism) and Section 79 (Struck Down)
(D) Section 69A (Cyber-Terrorism) and Section 70 (Struck Down)
Answer: (A)
Explanation: Section 66F punishes **Cyber-Terrorism** with up to Life Imprisonment, while **Section 66A** was struck down as unconstitutional under Article 19(1)(a) in ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)** (dopt.gov.in).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **Under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, what is the maximum financial penalty that the Data Protection Board of India (DPBI) can impose on a Data Fiduciary for failing to take reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach?**
(A) ₹10 Crore
(B) ₹50 Crore
(C) ₹100 Crore
(D) ₹250 Crore
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Under the Schedule to the **DPDP Act, 2023**, breach in observing the obligation to maintain reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach attracts a penalty up to **₹250 Crore** (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who are the ex-officio Chairpersons of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA — Section 3) and the National Executive Committee (NEC — Section 8) respectively?**
(A) Union Home Minister (NDMA) and Cabinet Secretary (NEC)
(B) Prime Minister of India (NDMA) and Union Home Secretary (NEC)
(C) President of India (NDMA) and Prime Minister (NEC)
(D) Defence Minister (NDMA) and Chief of Defence Staff (NEC)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under the DM Act, 2005, the **Prime Minister** is the *ex-officio* Chairperson of **NDMA (Section 3)**, and the **Union Home Secretary** is the *ex-officio* Chairperson of the **National Executive Committee (NEC — Section 8)** (NDMA Official Portal).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who serves as the Chairperson and who serves as the Co-Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)?**
(A) District Judge as Chairperson and Superintendent of Police as Co-Chairperson
(B) District Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner as Chairperson, and the Elected Representative of the Local Authority (Zila Parishad Chairperson) as Co-Chairperson
(C) Chief Medical Officer as Chairperson and Block Development Officer as Co-Chairperson
(D) State Chief Minister as Chairperson and District Collector as Co-Chairperson
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under **Section 25 of the DM Act, 2005**, the **District Collector/DM/DC** chairs the DDMA, and the **Chairpersion of the Zila Parishad** (or CEM in 6th Schedule autonomous districts) serves as **Co-Chairperson** (NDMA Official Portal).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Which Union Ministry serves as the Nodal Ministry for managing 'Drought' disasters in India, and how many Seismic Zones are currently classified in India?**
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs; 5 Seismic Zones
(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; 4 Seismic Zones (Zones II, III, IV, and V)
(C) Ministry of Earth Sciences; 6 Seismic Zones
(D) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; 3 Seismic Zones
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** is the nodal ministry for **Drought**, and India is divided into **4 Seismic Zones (Zones II, III, IV, and V)** after Zone I was merged into Zone II (NDMA Official Portal).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **What is the Central-to-State funding sharing ratio in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for General Category States and North-Eastern / Himalayan States respectively?**
(A) 50 : 50 for General States and 75 : 25 for NE/Himalayan States
(B) 60 : 40 for General States and 80 : 20 for NE/Himalayan States
(C) 75 : 25 for General States and 90 : 10 for NE/Himalayan States
(D) 100 : 0 for all States
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Under Section 48 of the DM Act and Finance Commission norms, the Central Government contributes **75% to SDRF for General Category States** and **90% for North-Eastern and Himalayan States** (Department of Expenditure Portal).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **What is the correct chronological order of the three landmark United Nations World Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Japan, and how many Priorities and Global Targets are in the Sendai Framework (2015–2030)?**
(A) Yokohama (1994) → Hyogo (2005–2015) → Sendai (2015–2030); 4 Priorities and 7 Global Targets
(B) Sendai (1994) → Yokohama (2005–2015) → Hyogo (2015–2030); 7 Priorities and 4 Global Targets
(C) Kyoto (1997) → Tokyo (2005) → Osaka (2015); 5 Priorities and 10 Global Targets
(D) Hyogo (1994) → Sendai (2005) → Yokohama (2015); 3 Priorities and 5 Global Targets
Answer: (A)
Explanation: The progression is **Yokohama Strategy (1994) → Hyogo Framework (2005–2015) → Sendai Framework (2015–2030)**, which establishes **4 Priorities for Action and 7 Global Targets (A–G)** (NDMA Official Portal).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Which Article in Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Constitution of India provides the constitutional mandate for India's foreign policy by directing the State to promote international peace and security?**
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 48A
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Article 51 of the Constitution directs the State to promote international peace and security, maintain honorable relations between nations, respect international law, and encourage arbitration (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Which foreign policy doctrine propounded in 1996 emphasized that India, as the largest country in South Asia, should extend unilateral, non-reciprocal concessions to its smaller neighbors (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) in good faith?**
(A) Panchsheel Doctrine (1954)
(B) Look East Doctrine (1991)
(C) Gujral Doctrine (1996)
(D) Connect Central Asia Policy (2012)
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The **Gujral Doctrine (1996)** articulated five principles centered on **non-reciprocal accommodation** with smaller South Asian neighbors to build mutual trust (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **Under India's Official Nuclear Doctrine (announced in January 2003), who chairs the Political Council of the Nuclear Command Authority (NCA), the sole body empowered to authorize a nuclear strike?**
(A) The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)
(B) The National Security Advisor (NSA)
(C) The Prime Minister of India
(D) The Defence Minister of India
Answer: (C)
Explanation: In the **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA)**, the **Executive Council is chaired by the NSA**, while the **Political Council—the sole body authorized to order a nuclear retaliatory strike—is chaired by the Prime Minister of India** (IUC Academy Official Portal).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **The 'Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project' (KMTTP), designed to reduce dependence on the narrow Siliguri Corridor (Chicken's Neck), connects Kolkata Port to Mizoram via which port in Myanmar?**
(A) Chabahar Port
(B) Hambantota Port
(C) Sittwe Port (Rakhine State, Myanmar)
(D) Duqm Port
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The **Kaladan Multimodal Project** links **Kolkata Port to Sittwe Port in Myanmar** by sea, then via the Kaladan River to Paletwa, and by road to Zorinpui in **Mizoram** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **In September 2024, India launched 'Operation Sadbhav' to airlift emergency humanitarian and flood relief assistance to which three Typhoon Yagi-affected countries?**
(A) Türkiye, Syria, and Lebanon
(B) Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar
(C) Sudan, Haiti, and Israel
(D) Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Mauritius
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under **Operation Sadbhav (September 2024)**, India airlifted emergency humanitarian flood relief to **Vietnam, Lao PDR, and Myanmar** in alignment with its *Act East Policy* (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **At the 18th G20 Leaders' Summit held in New Delhi in September 2023 under India's Presidency, which regional bloc of 55 nations was admitted as a new permanent member of the G20?**
(A) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(B) African Union (AU)
(C) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
(D) Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **African Union (AU)** was admitted as the second regional bloc (alongside the European Union) and a permanent member of the G20 at the **2023 New Delhi G20 Summit** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **Where is the permanent counter-terrorism organ 'RATS' (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) headquartered, and which Central Asian Republic is NOT a member of the SCO?**
(A) RATS HQ: Beijing | Kazakhstan is not a member
(B) RATS HQ: Tashkent (Uzbekistan) | Turkmenistan is not a member
(C) RATS HQ: Moscow | Uzbekistan is not a member
(D) RATS HQ: Astana | Tajikistan is not a member
Answer: (B)
Explanation: While the main SCO Secretariat is in **Beijing**, **RATS is headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan**, and **Turkmenistan is the only Central Asian Republic that is NOT an SCO member** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **Which seven countries are the member states of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), headquartered in Dhaka?**
(A) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Maldives
(B) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Thailand
(C) India, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Malaysia
(D) India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Indonesia, and Australia
Answer: (B)
Explanation: BIMSTEC comprises **5 South Asian nations (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka)** and **2 Southeast Asian nations (Myanmar and Thailand)**; Pakistan and Maldives are not members (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Which four nations constitute the 'I2U2' grouping, and what are its six core priority areas of joint investment?**
(A) India, Indonesia, Uganda, and UK; Coal, Steel, Textiles, Railways, Banking, and Tourism
(B) India, Israel, UAE, and USA; Water, Energy, Transportation, Space, Health, and Food Security
(C) India, Iran, Uzbekistan, and UAE; Oil, Gas, Shipping, Ports, Mining, and Telecom
(D) India, Italy, UAE, and Ukraine; Wheat, Fertilizers, Aviation, AI, Semiconductors, and Pharma
Answer: (B)
Explanation: I2U2 brings together **India, Israel, the UAE, and the USA** focusing on six vital sectors: **Water, Energy, Transportation, Space, Health, and Food Security** (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Out of the four major Multilateral Export Control Regimes, India is a full member of which three, and NOT yet a member of which one?**
(A) Member of MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement, and Australia Group; NOT yet a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
(B) Member of NSG, MTCR, and Australia Group; NOT a member of Wassenaar Arrangement
(C) Member of NSG, Wassenaar, and Australia Group; NOT a member of MTCR
(D) Member of all four including NSG
Answer: (A)
Explanation: India joined the **MTCR (2016)**, **Wassenaar Arrangement (2017)**, and **Australia Group (2018)**, while membership in the **48-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)** remains pending (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "Aristotle (Virtue Ethics)"?

(A) Golden Mean & *Eudaimonia*
(B) Categorical Imperative
(C) Utilitarianism (Consequentialism)
(D) Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Aristotle (Virtue Ethics)** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Golden Mean & *Eudaimonia***. Furthermore, Cultivating balanced moral character between deficiency and excess.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "Immanuel Kant (Deontology)"?

(A) Utilitarianism (Consequentialism)
(B) Categorical Imperative
(C) Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle
(D) Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Immanuel Kant (Deontology)** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Categorical Imperative**. Furthermore, Universalizable moral duty; treating citizens as ends, never mere means.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "Bentham & J.S. Mill"?

(A) Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle
(B) Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha
(C) Utilitarianism (Consequentialism)
(D) Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Bentham & J.S. Mill** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Utilitarianism (Consequentialism)**. Furthermore, Maximizing overall societal welfare and qualitative public good.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "John Rawls (Contractarian)"?

(A) Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha
(B) Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship
(C) Honesty is truthfulness in speech; Integrity is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.
(D) Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **John Rawls (Contractarian)** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Veil of Ignorance & Difference Principle**. Furthermore, Directing systemic advantages to uplift the most vulnerable groups.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "Nishkama Karma (Gita)"?

(A) Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha
(B) Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship
(C) Honesty is truthfulness in speech; Integrity is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.
(D) Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Nishkama Karma (Gita)** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Detached Duty & Lokasamgraha**. Furthermore, Performing public duty selflessly without fear or favor.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Ethical School / Thinker and Core Philosophical Principle, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mahatma Gandhi"?

(A) Honesty is truthfulness in speech; Integrity is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.

(B) Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship

(C) Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.

(D) 3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Mahatma Gandhi** (Ethical School / Thinker), the verified Core Philosophical Principle is **Gandhian Talisman & Trusteeship**. Furthermore, Purity of both means and ends; prioritizing the poorest citizen (*Antyodaya*).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Governance Concept and Core Operational Definition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Integrity vs. Honesty"?

(A) Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.

(B) 3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.

(C) Honesty is truthfulness in speech; Integrity is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.

(D) 1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: 5 yrs or 70 yrs age.

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Integrity vs. Honesty** (Governance Concept), the verified Core Operational Definition is **Honesty is truthfulness in speech; Integrity is unshakeable consistency between moral principles and actions even when no one is watching.**. Furthermore, CCS (Conduct) Rule 3(1)(i) & Nolan Committee Principles.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Governance Concept and Core Operational Definition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Emotional Intelligence (Goleman)"?

(A) 3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.

(B) 1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: 5 yrs or 70 yrs age.

(C) 4,096.7 km (Longest)

(D) Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Emotional Intelligence (Goleman)** (Governance Concept), the verified Core Operational Definition is **Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills.**. Furthermore, Mission Karmayogi (*iGOT Karmayogi* competency framework).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Governance Concept and Core Operational Definition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sevottam Model (DARPG)"?

(A) 3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.
(B) 1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: 5 yrs or 70 yrs age.
(C) 4,096.7 km (Longest)
(D) 3,488 km

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Sevottam Model (DARPG)** (Governance Concept), the verified Core Operational Definition is **3-Pillar quality management system: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redressal + Service Capability.**. Furthermore, IS 15700:2005 certification standard by Bureau of Indian Standards.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Governance Concept and Core Operational Definition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Lokpal Act, 2013"?

(A) 4,096.7 km (Longest)
(B) 1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: 5 yrs or 70 yrs age.
(C) 3,488 km
(D) 3,323 km

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Lokpal Act, 2013** (Governance Concept), the verified Core Operational Definition is **1 Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women); Tenure: 5 yrs or 70 yrs age.**. Furthermore, Limitation period for complaints to Lokpal: 7 Years from the date of offense.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Bangladesh"?

(A) 3,488 km
(B) 3,323 km
(C) 4,096.7 km (Longest)
(D) 1,751 km

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Bangladesh** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **4,096.7 km (Longest)**. Furthermore, Border Security Force (BSF) (Raised 1 Dec 1965). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "China (LAC)"?

(A) 3,323 km
(B) 1,751 km
(C) 1,643 km
(D) 3,488 km

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **China (LAC)** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **3,488 km**. Furthermore, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) (Raised 24 Oct 1962). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Pakistan (IB & LoC)"?

(A) 3,323 km
(B) 1,751 km
(C) 1,643 km
(D) 699 km

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Pakistan (IB & LoC)** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **3,323 km**. Furthermore, BSF (International Border) & Indian Army (LoC). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Nepal"?

(A) 1,643 km
(B) 1,751 km
(C) 699 km
(D) 106 km (PoK sector)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Nepal** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **1,751 km**. Furthermore, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) (Raised 1963). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Myanmar"?

(A) 699 km
(B) 106 km (PoK sector)
(C) 1,643 km
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) & NIA

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Myanmar** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **1,643 km**. Furthermore, Assam Rifles (Raised 1835; HQ: Shillong). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Bhutan"?

(A) 106 km (PoK sector)
(B) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) & NIA
(C) Directorate of Enforcement (ED) & FIU-IND (Ministry of Finance)
(D) 699 km

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Bhutan** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **699 km**. Furthermore, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Neighbouring Country and Border Length (km), which of the following is accurately matched with "Afghanistan (Wakhan)"?

(A) 106 km (PoK sector)

(B) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) & NIA

(C) Directorate of Enforcement (ED) & FIU-IND (Ministry of Finance)

(D) National Investigation Agency (NIA) (MHA)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Afghanistan (Wakhan)** (Neighbouring Country), the verified Border Length (km) is **106 km (PoK sector)**. Furthermore, Indian Security Forces (Strategic monitoring). (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Statute & Year and Nodal Agency & Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "UAPA, 1967"?

(A) Directorate of Enforcement (ED) & FIU-IND (Ministry of Finance)

(B) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) & NIA

(C) National Investigation Agency (NIA) (MHA)

(D) Ministry of Home Affairs & Armed Forces

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **UAPA, 1967** (Statute & Year), the verified Nodal Agency & Ministry is **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) & NIA**. Furthermore, Sec 15: Terrorist Act; Sec 25: Property seizure; Sec 35: 1st Schedule (Organizations) & 4th Schedule (Individuals).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Statute & Year and Nodal Agency & Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "PMLA, 2002 (Enforced 1 Jul 2005)"?

(A) National Investigation Agency (NIA) (MHA)

(B) Ministry of Home Affairs & Armed Forces

(C) Directorate of Enforcement (ED) & FIU-IND (Ministry of Finance)

(D) Section 70B of IT Act, 2000 (MeitY)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **PMLA, 2002 (Enforced 1 Jul 2005)** (Statute & Year), the verified Nodal Agency & Ministry is **Directorate of Enforcement (ED) & FIU-IND (Ministry of Finance)**. Furthermore, Sec 3: Offence (Placement → Layering → Integration); Sec 4: 3–7 yrs RI (up to 10 yrs for NDPS); Sec 5: 180-Day provisional attachment; Sec 24: Reverse burden of proof.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Statute & Year and Nodal Agency & Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "NIA Act, 2008"?

(A) Ministry of Home Affairs & Armed Forces

(B) Section 70B of IT Act, 2000 (MeitY)

(C) Section 70A of IT Act, 2000 (NTRO)

(D) National Investigation Agency (NIA) (MHA)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **NIA Act, 2008** (Statute & Year), the verified Nodal Agency & Ministry is **National Investigation Agency (NIA) (MHA)**. Furthermore, Federal agency with suo-motu concurrent jurisdiction across States; Special NIA Courts.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Statute & Year and Nodal Agency & Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "AFSPA, 1958"?

(A) Ministry of Home Affairs & Armed Forces

(B) Section 70B of IT Act, 2000 (MeitY)

(C) Section 70A of IT Act, 2000 (NTRO)

(D) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **AFSPA, 1958** (Statute & Year), the verified Nodal Agency & Ministry is **Ministry of Home Affairs & Armed Forces**. Furthermore, Sec 3: Declaration of Disturbed Area by Governor / UT Administrator OR Central Govt; Sec 5: Hand over arrestee to nearest police station immediately; Sec 6: Central sanction.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "CERT-In (Est. 2004)"?

(A) Section 70A of IT Act, 2000 (NTRO)

(B) Section 70B of IT Act, 2000 (MeitY)

(C) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

(D) IT (Amendment) Act, 2008

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **CERT-In (Est. 2004)** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **Section 70B of IT Act, 2000 (MeitY)**. Furthermore, National nodal agency for Cyber Incident Response, advisories, and Cyber Swachhta Kendra.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "NCIIPC (Est. Jan 2014)"?

(A) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

(B) IT (Amendment) Act, 2008

(C) Section 70A of IT Act, 2000 (NTRO)

(D) MeitY (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **NCIIPC (Est. Jan 2014)** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **Section 70A of IT Act, 2000 (NTRO)**. Furthermore, National nodal agency for Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) protection across 6 vital sectors.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "I4C (*Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre*)"?

(A) IT (Amendment) Act, 2008

(B) MeitY (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)

(C) Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

(D) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **I4C (*Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre*)** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**. Furthermore, Coordinates law enforcement against cybercrime; runs **cybercrime.gov.in** and Helpline 1930.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "Section 66F vs. Section 66A (IT Act)"?

(A) IT (Amendment) Act, 2008

(B) MeitY (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)

(C) Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

(D) NDMA Chair: Prime Minister (Sec 3); NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary (Sec 8).

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Section 66F vs. Section 66A (IT Act)** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **IT (Amendment) Act, 2008**. Furthermore, Sec 66F: Cyber-Terrorism (Punishable with Life Imprisonment); Sec 69A: Website/App blocking.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "DPDP Act, 2023"?

(A) Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

(B) MeitY (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)

(C) NDMA Chair: Prime Minister (Sec 3); NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary (Sec 8).

(D) SDMA Chair: Chief Minister (Sec 14); DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM (Sec 25).

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **DPDP Act, 2023** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **MeitY (Based on *Puttaswamy* 2017 & Srikrishna Panel)**. Furthermore, Regulates processing of digital personal data; sets up Data Protection Board of India (DPBI).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Agency / Legal Provision and Statutory Section / Parent Ministry, which of the following is accurately matched with "Budapest Convention (2001)"?

(A) NDMA Chair: Prime Minister (Sec 3); NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary (Sec 8).

(B) SDMA Chair: Chief Minister (Sec 14); DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM (Sec 25).

(C) Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

(D) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Budapest Convention (2001)** (Agency / Legal Provision), the verified Statutory Section / Parent Ministry is **Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime**. Furthermore, First international treaty on crimes via the Internet.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "NDMA & NEC"?

(A) SDMA Chair: Chief Minister (Sec 14); DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM (Sec 25).

(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

(C) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).

(D) NDMA Chair: Prime Minister (Sec 3); NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary (Sec 8).

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **NDMA & NEC** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **NDMA Chair: Prime Minister (Sec 3); NEC Chair: Union Home Secretary (Sec 8).**. Furthermore, MHA is the overall nodal ministry for natural/man-made disasters (except Drought, Epidemics, etc.).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "SDMA & DDMA"?

(A) SDMA Chair: Chief Minister (Sec 14); DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM (Sec 25).

(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

(C) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).

(D) Landslides: Ministry of Mines; Avalanches: Ministry of Defence.

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **SDMA & DDMA** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **SDMA Chair: Chief Minister (Sec 14); DDMA Chair: District Collector/DM (Sec 25).**. Furthermore, SEC Chair: Chief Secretary; DDMA Co-Chair: Zila Parishad Chairperson.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "Drought, Hailstorm, Pest Attack & Cold Wave"?

(A) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).

(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

(C) Landslides: Ministry of Mines; Avalanches: Ministry of Defence.

(D) Biological: MoHFW (Health); Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE; Forest Fires: MoEFCC.

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Drought, Hailstorm, Pest Attack & Cold Wave** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**. Furthermore, IMD (*India Meteorological Department*) & MNCFC.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "Floods, Cyclones, Earthquakes & Tsunamis"?

(A) Landslides: Ministry of Mines; Avalanches: Ministry of Defence.

(B) Biological: MoHFW (Health); Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE; Forest Fires: MoEFCC.

(C) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).

(D) 1996 (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Floods, Cyclones, Earthquakes & Tsunamis** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Flood management coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti).**. Furthermore, Floods: CWC (*Central Water Commission*); Cyclones/Quakes: IMD/NCS; Tsunami: INCOIS (Hyderabad).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "Landslides & Avalanches"?

(A) Biological: MoHFW (Health); Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE; Forest Fires: MoEFCC.

(B) 1996 (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)

(C) Nov 2014 (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)

(D) Landslides: Ministry of Mines; Avalanches: Ministry of Defence.

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Landslides & Avalanches** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **Landslides: Ministry of Mines; Avalanches: Ministry of Defence.**. Furthermore, Landslides: GSI (*Geological Survey of India*); Avalanches: DGRE (DRDO).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Disaster Authority / Hazard Type and Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India, which of the following is accurately matched with "Biological/Epidemics, Chemical/Industrial & Forest Fires"?

(A) Biological: MoHFW (Health); Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE; Forest Fires: MoEFCC.

(B) 1996 (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)

(C) Nov 2014 (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)

(D) SAGAR (2015, Mauritius) & IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Biological/Epidemics, Chemical/Industrial & Forest Fires** (Disaster Authority / Hazard Type), the verified Chairperson / Nodal Ministry in India is **Biological: MoHFW (Health); Chemical/Nuclear: MoEFCC / DAE; Forest Fires: MoEFCC.**. Furthermore, NCDC, FSI (*Forest Survey of India*), and AERB.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "Gujral Doctrine"?

(A) Nov 2014 (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)
(B) 1996 (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)
(C) SAGAR (2015, Mauritius) & IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)
(D) INSTC (2000) & Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Gujral Doctrine** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **1996 (South Asia — Smaller Neighbours)**. Furthermore, Five Principles of Non-Reciprocal Accommodation with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal & Sri Lanka (excludes Pakistan).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "Act East Policy"?

(A) SAGAR (2015, Mauritius) & IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)
(B) INSTC (2000) & Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)
(C) Nov 2014 (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)
(D) Sept 2023 (New Delhi G20 Summit)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Act East Policy** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **Nov 2014 (Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar — Upgraded from 1991 Look East)**. Furthermore, Strategic, defense, and economic integration with ASEAN (10+1 nations) & Indo-Pacific (Culture, Commerce, Connectivity).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "SAGAR & IPOI"?

(A) INSTC (2000) & Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)
(B) Sept 2023 (New Delhi G20 Summit)
(C) 2021–2024 Global Crises
(D) SAGAR (2015, Mauritius) & IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **SAGAR & IPOI** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **SAGAR (2015, Mauritius) & IPOI (2019, Bangkok EAS)**. Furthermore, *Security and Growth for All in the Region* & *Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative* (7 Pillars across maritime security & blue economy).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "INSTC & Chabahar Port"?

(A) INSTC (2000) & Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)

(B) Sept 2023 (New Delhi G20 Summit)

(C) 2021–2024 Global Crises

(D) 1999 (Leaders' Summit from 2008; No Permanent Secretariat).

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **INSTC & Chabahar Port** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **INSTC (2000) & Chabahar 10-Yr Pact (2024)**. Furthermore, 7,200-km ship-rail-road corridor connecting Mumbai → Iran (Bandar Abbas / Chabahar) → Central Asia → Russia.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "IMEC Corridor"?

(A) 2021–2024 Global Crises

(B) Sept 2023 (New Delhi G20 Summit)

(C) 1999 (Leaders' Summit from 2008; No Permanent Secretariat).

(D) 2009 (1st Summit Yekaterinburg; South Africa joined 2010); NDB HQ: Shanghai.

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **IMEC Corridor** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **Sept 2023 (New Delhi G20 Summit)**. Furthermore, *India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor* linking India → UAE → Saudi Arabia → Jordan → Israel → Europe.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Doctrine / Operation / Corridor and Year & Key Geographic Theatre, which of the following is accurately matched with "Recent HADR / Evacuations"?

(A) 1999 (Leaders' Summit from 2008; No Permanent Secretariat).

(B) 2009 (1st Summit Yekaterinburg; South Africa joined 2010); NDB HQ: Shanghai.

(C) 2021–2024 Global Crises

(D) 2001; Secretariat: Beijing; RATS HQ: Tashkent (Uzbekistan).

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Recent HADR / Evacuations** (Doctrine / Operation / Corridor), the verified Year & Key Geographic Theatre is **2021–2024 Global Crises**. Furthermore, Op Sadbhav (2024): Vietnam/Laos/Myanmar; Op Indravati (2024): Haiti; Op Ajay (2023): Israel; Op Kaveri (2023): Sudan; Op Dost (2023): Türkiye-Syria; Op Ganga (2022): Ukraine.. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to International Organization / Grouping and Founding Year & Headquarters, which of the following is accurately matched with "G20 (Group of 20)"?

(A) 2009 (1st Summit Yekaterinburg; South Africa joined 2010); NDB HQ: Shanghai.

(B) 2001; Secretariat: Beijing; RATS HQ: Tashkent (Uzbekistan).

(C) 6 June 1997 (*Bangkok Declaration*); Secretariat: Dhaka, Bangladesh.

(D) 1999 (Leaders' Summit from 2008; No Permanent Secretariat).

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **G20 (Group of 20)** (International Organization / Grouping), the verified Founding Year & Headquarters is **1999 (Leaders' Summit from 2008; No Permanent Secretariat).**. Furthermore, 19 Countries + European Union + African Union (admitted at New Delhi Summit, Sept 2023).. (Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Morality** is an individual's internal personal compass, whereas **Ethics** is an external, socially codified normative system guiding conduct (**dopt.gov.in**).

2. **Plato's Four Cardinal Virtues** are **Wisdom (Prudence), Courage (Fortitude), Temperance (Self-Control), and Justice**.

3. **Aristotle's Doctrine of the Golden Mean** defines virtue as the balanced character habit between two extremes of **deficiency and excess** (**NCERT Official Portal**).

4. **Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative** (Deontology) requires acting on universalizable maxims and treating humanity always as an **end in itself, never merely as a means**.

5. **Jeremy Bentham** propounded **Quantitative Utilitarianism** (*Greatest Happiness of the Greatest Number*), while **J.S. Mill** introduced **Qualitative Utilitarianism** and the Harm Principle.

6. **John Rawls** (*A Theory of Justice*, 1971) proposed the **Veil of Ignorance** and the **Difference Principle** to benefit the least-advantaged members of society (**NCERT Official Portal**).

7. **Nishkama Karma** in the Bhagavad Gita means performing one's rightful duty selflessly without attachment to personal ego or fruit, for **Lokasamgraha** (world welfare).

8. **Mahatma Gandhi's Talisman** directs policy-makers to recall the face of the **poorest and weakest person** and ask if the step will lead to their *Swaraj* (**Antyodaya**).

9. **Compassion** is defined in GS-IV Ethics as **Empathy + Concrete Action** to alleviate another person's suffering (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

10. The **CAB Model of Attitude** comprises **Cognitive (Beliefs), Affective (Feelings), and Behavioral (Action Tendency)** components.

11. **Cognitive Dissonance** (coined by **Leon Festinger, 1957**) is mental discomfort caused by holding conflicting beliefs or acting contrary to one's beliefs.

12. **Daniel Goleman (1995)** structured **Emotional Intelligence (EI)** into 5 pillars: **Self-Awareness, Self-Regulation, Internal Motivation, Empathy, and Social Skills**.

13. The **Lord Nolan Committee (1995)** articulated the 7 **Principles of Public Life**: **Selflessness, Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Honesty, and Leadership** (dopt.gov.in).

14. The **2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 4th Report — *Ethics in Governance*)** was chaired by **M. Veerappa Moily**.

15. **Sevottam** (*Seva + Uttam*) integrates three modules: **Citizen's Charter**, **Public Grievance Redressal (CPGRAMS)**, and **Service Delivery Capability** (dopt.gov.in).

16. The **Lokpal** under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 comprises **1 Chairperson + up to 8 Members** (50% Judicial; tenure **5 years or 70 years of age**).

17. **Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB)** transitions Indian civil services from **"Rule-Based" to "Role-Based"** capacity building on the **iGOT Karmayogi** platform (dopt.gov.in).

18. The MHA's **SAMADHAN Doctrine (2017)** is the comprehensive operational strategy to eliminate **Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)**.

19. India's land border lengths in decreasing order are: **Bangladesh (4,096.7 km) > China (3,488 km) > Pakistan (3,323 km) > Nepal (1,751 km) > Myanmar (1,643 km) > Bhutan (699 km) > Afghanistan (106 km)**.

20. **BSF** guards the Bangladesh & Pakistan borders, **ITBP** guards the China (LAC) border, **SSB** guards the Nepal & Bhutan borders, and **Assam Rifles** guards the Myanmar border.

21. **BOLD-QIT** (*Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique*) under **CIBMS** is deployed on the riverine **Indo-Bangladesh border** in Assam (Dhubri).

22. The **Golden Crescent** comprises **Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran** (North-West), while the **Golden Triangle** comprises **Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand** (North-East) (IUC Academy Official Portal).

23. In India's **Three-Tier Coastal Security Architecture**, **State Marine Police** patrols up to **12 NM**, **Indian Coast Guard** patrols **12 to 200 NM**, and **Indian Navy** secures beyond **200 NM**.

24. The **UAPA (Amendment) Act, 2019** empowered the Central Government to designate **Individuals as Terrorists in the Fourth Schedule** and allowed the **DG-NIA** to approve property seizures.

25. The **NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019** granted **extra-territorial jurisdiction** to NIA and added **Human Trafficking, Counterfeit Currency, Prohibited Arms, and Cyber-Terrorism (Sec 66F)** as Scheduled Offences.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
26. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 came into force on 1 July 2005 and combats the three stages of **Placement	**Layering**	**Integration** (Department of Expenditure Portal).**

27. Under **Section 5 of PMLA, 2002**, the **Enforcement Directorate (ED)** can provisionally attach property for up to **180 Days**, and **Section 24** places the reverse burden of proof on the accused.

28. **FIU-IND** (*Financial Intelligence Unit – India*, est. 2004) reports to the **Economic Intelligence Council (EIC)** chaired by the **Union Finance Minister**.

29. Under **Section 3 of AFSPA, 1958**, a **Disturbed Area** can be declared by **either the Governor of the State / UT Administrator OR the Central Government**.

30. **Section 70 of the IT Act, 2000** defines **Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)**, **Section 70A** designates **NCIIPC (under NTRO)**, and **Section 70B** designates **CERT-In (under MeitY)**.

31. Under **2022 CERT-In Directions**, all organizations must report specified cyber security incidents to CERT-In **within 6 Hours** and retain logs in India for **180 Days** (IUC Academy Official Portal).

32. **Section 66F of the IT Act, 2000** punishes **Cyber-Terrorism** with up to **Life Imprisonment**, while **Section 66A** was struck down in ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)**.

33. **I4C** (*Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre*) operates under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** and runs the **1930** National Cyber Fraud Helpline.

34. The **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023** establishes the **Data Protection Board of India (DPBI)** with a maximum penalty of **₹250 Crore** for data security breaches.

35. The **Disaster Management Act, 2005** creates a 3-tier structure: **NDMA (Chaired by PM, Sec 3)**, **SDMA (Chaired by CM, Sec 14)**, and **DDMA (Chaired by DM/Collector + Zila Parishad Co-Chair, Sec 25)** (NDMA Official Portal).

36. The **National Executive Committee (NEC — Sec 8)** under the DM Act, 2005 is chaired *ex-officio* by the **Union Home Secretary**, and the **SEC** is chaired by the **State Chief Secretary**.

37. **NDRF** (*National Disaster Response Force*, constituted in **2006** under **Section 44**) has **16 Battalions** trained for natural and **CBRN** disasters.

38. **SDRF** funding is shared between the Centre and States in a **75 : 25 ratio** for General States and a **90 : 10 ratio** for NE and Himalayan States (Department of Expenditure Portal).

39. The **Nodal Ministry for Drought** in India is the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**, while the Nodal Agency for **Landslides** is **GSI (Ministry of Mines)**.

40. India is divided into **4 Seismic Zones (Zones II, III, IV, and V)** after old Zone I was merged into Zone II; **SACHET** is NDMA's CAP-based early warning portal (NDMA Official Portal).

41. The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)** succeeded the Yokohama (1994) and Hyogo (2005–15) frameworks and has **4 Priorities and 7 Global Targets**.

42. **CDRI** (*Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure*) was launched by India at the UN in **2019** and is headquartered in **New Delhi**.

43. **Article 51** of the Constitution (DPSP) embodies the constitutional mandate for **India's Foreign Policy** and international peace (Ministry of External Affairs Portal).

44. The **Panchsheel Agreement** was signed on **29 April 1954**, and the **Gujral Doctrine (1996)** established **non-reciprocal accommodation** toward smaller South Asian neighbors.

45. India's **Look East Policy (1991)** was upgraded to the **Act East Policy** at the **12th ASEAN-India Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in November 2014**.

46. **SAGAR** (*Security and Growth for All in the Region*) was announced in **Mauritius in 2015**, and **IPOI** (*Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative* with 7 pillars) was launched at the **Bangkok EAS in 2019**.

47. India's **2003 Nuclear Doctrine** is based on **No First Use (NFU)**, **Credible Minimum Deterrence**, and **Massive Retaliation**, with the **NCA Political Council chaired by the Prime Minister**.

48. The **7,200-km INSTC Corridor** and **Chabahar Port (Shahid Beheshti Terminal in Iran)** connect India to Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Russia bypassing Pakistan (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

49. The **IMEC Corridor** (*India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor*) was launched on **9 September 2023** at the **New Delhi G20 Summit**.

50. The **Kaladan Multimodal Project** connects **Kolkata Port to Sittwe Port (Myanmar)** and onward to **Mizoram**, while the **IMT Trilateral Highway** links **Moreh (Manipur) to Mae Sot (Thailand)**.

51. **Operation Sadbhav (2024)** sent flood relief to **Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar**; **Operation Indravati (2024)** evacuated Indians from **Haiti** (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

52. **Operation Ajay (2023)** evacuated Indians from **Israel**, **Operation Kaveri (2023)** from **Sudan**, **Operation Dost (2023)** aided **Türkiye-Syria**, and **Operation Ganga (2022)** evacuated from **Ukraine**.

53. The **G4 Nations** mutually supporting permanent UNSC seats are **India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan**.

54. The **African Union (AU)** became a permanent member of the **G20** at the **New Delhi Summit (September 2023)** under India's Presidency.

55. **BRICS** founded the **New Development Bank (NDB, HQ: Shanghai)** via the **2014 Fortaleza Declaration** and expanded in **2024** to include **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, UAE** (and Indonesia).

56. The **SCO** (HQ: **Beijing**; **RATS HQ: Tashkent**) has **10 Members** after **Iran (2023)** and **Belarus (2024)** joined; **Turkmenistan is NOT an SCO member** (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

57. **BIMSTEC** (Founded **1997**, Secretariat: **Dhaka**) has **7 Members**: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Thailand** (India leads the Security Pillar).

58. **QUAD** comprises **India, USA, Japan, and Australia** (conducting the **Malabar Naval Exercise**), while **I2U2** comprises **India, Israel, UAE, and USA** across 6 sectors.

59. India is a member of **MTCR (2016)**, **Wassenaar Arrangement (2017)**, and **Australia Group (2018)**, but is **not yet a member of the NSG** (**Ministry of External Affairs Portal**).

60. Both the **International Solar Alliance (ISA, HQ: Gurugram)** and the **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI, HQ: New Delhi)** are major global organizations headquartered in India (**IUC Academy Official Portal**).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Ethics, Human Interface, Moral Thinkers & Philosophical Frameworks	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Public Service Values & Probity in Governance	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Internal Security Challenges, Terrorism, LWE, Insurgency & Border Management	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Statutory Security Legislation — UAPA 1967, PMLA 2002, NIA Act 2008 & AFSPA 1958	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Cyber Security, Critical Information Infrastructure, IT Act 2000 & DPDP Act 2023	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Disaster Management Act, 2005, Institutional Framework (NDMA/SDMA/DDMA) & Sendai Framework	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: India's Foreign Policy Evolution, Strategic Autonomy & Bilateral / Neighbourhood Relations	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Multilateral Organizations, Regional Groupings (G20, BRICS, SCO, QUAD, BIMSTEC) & Global Governance	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**